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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,730. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LED "GREEN-GOODS" GANGS

Charge Against J. D. Jones, Caught in South Bethlehem, Penn.

EXTENSIVE CHAIN OF OUTPOSTS

Scores of Names with New Addresses of Victims—Atchison Man Furnishes Evidence—Swindling Wide in Extent.

Joseph Dexter Jones, accused of being the chief of a gang of "green-goods" swindlers who have been operating with impunity at Bound Brook, N. J., and at South Bethlehem, Penn., was arrested on Wednesday evening at the Pacific House, South Bethlehem, and is now detained in the Moyamensing Prison in Philadelphia, awaiting removal to this city for trial.

He was arrested on a warrent issued by United States Commissioner Shields, and is charged with having swindled Oscar Daniel Kuhns of Atchison, Kan., out of $260 by the "green-goods" game on July 5 at Manion's Hotel, at Bound Brook, N. J. The arrest was made by Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Mr. Comstock has been looking after the gang for several months.

The prisoner is fifty-one years old, and is the stepbrother of E. Parmly Jones, who was the chief operator in the "green-goods" game in this vicinity for many years, and who died about a month ago. Parmly Jones was much sought after during the Lexow investigation last year, but, like McNally, who was an equally prominent "green-goods" operator, evaded the subpoena of the committee by going to Europe. They both returned after the final adjournment of the committee. Parmly Jones is said to have made his headquarters at the saloon in Park Row of which ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver was the proprietor.

The gang in which the prisoner Jones was the leading spirit is said by Mr. Comstock to have operated at South Bethlehem, Penn., and Bound Brook, N. J., with not only the connivance, but even with the assistance of some of the local authorities of both places. According to Mr. Comstock, they had at one time 230 fictitious addresses at the Jersey City Post Office when a man named Kelly was Postmaster, and they received most of their mail there. Their circulars are now chiefly mailed in this city, and many of the re.es are directed to be sent to T. Radway, Dunbar Price, G. S. Marshal, D. Price, and E. Rodman, at Weston, West Va.

The gang also uses the address 707 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Penn., at which address they have their mail directed to John Place, Frank H. Howard, G. A. Hecker, George S. Marshall, James Cox, William Fox, Edward Saul, and David Munn. At South Bethlehem, Penn., the names used are J. Lockwood, Frank H. Howard, Thomas E. Bentley, J. C. Ward, and A. S. Sands. At Easton, Penn., the names adopted by the swindlers are C. W. Bolton, James Barlow, J. B. Condon, James Curry, Henry Button, Antonio Domino, and C. Bolton. At Morrisville, Penn., their mail is addressed to Amos Adams, George Grant, A. Adams, Hiram Mason, and L. Neumeyer.

At Claremont, N. J., the names of Thomas Hunter, John Bass, Charles Parker, Edward Bass, and Thomas Hunt are used. In this city the following addresses are used: G. A. Hecker, 2,006 Second Avenue; D. Price, 117 Fourth Avenue; H. G. Grant and W. Foster, 429 Sixth Avenue; H. A. Hamden, 446 Sixth Avenue, E. T. Kendall, 856 Ninth Avenue; J. W. Fulton, 440 Sixth Avenue; D. E. Miller and W. Tate, 429 Sixth Avenue; John E. Hoff, 151 Bowery, and T. Radway, 308 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, vacant lot.

The first circular sent out by the gang is the ordinary "green-goods" circular, and this contains a slip with an address to which the reply must be sent. This circular also contains a password and a number, which are to be used by the victim in his reply. Inclosed are the forms of two telegrams. One of these telegrams is to be used if the victim has $300 or more which he is prepared to invest in "green goods." It reads: "Send me instructions," and is to be signed by the password and number only. If the selected victim has less than $300, the dispatch he is directed to telegraph is, "What is market price?)"

The circular also directs the recipient as follows: "Send all telegrams by Western Union Telegraph Company. Don't send telegrams on Sunday. Any day but that." If the victim sends a favorable reply, say, to Weston, West Va., he receives a reply posted either in this city or Brooklyn, which directs that further communications must be sent to an address in this city. This is followed by a letter of special instructions, directing the victim to go to South Bethlehem, Penn., or Bound Brook, N. J., where he is met by the gang.

Kuhns received a circular in the latter part of June, and at once entered into correspondence with the swindlers. He wrote that he had not $300 to spare, but was ready to invest $200, and might possibly raise $250. He received a reply that it would be scarcely worth while for him to come on with less than $300(and suggested that the transaction might be made by mail. A linen envelope, addressed to H. A. Hamden, Box 61, 446 Sixth Avenue, was inclosed, in which it was suggested that he could send the $250 in bills of large denomination, and also a postal card addressed to D. K. Gordon, 856 Sixth Avenue, on which a blind message was written, indicating that the money would be sent. This postal card was to be mailed the day before the envelope containg the money was posted. If, however, Kuhns decided to come on, he was to telegraph simply the words, "All right."

Kuhns decided on the latter course, and after sending the "all right" telegram, started, on July 1, for South Bethlehem, Penn., as directed. He was detained en route, and did not arrive at his destination until July 4. He went immediately to the Pacific House, and, after registering, was assigned to Room 5. This hotel, according to Mr. Comstock, is situated very favorably as a headquarters for "green goods" men. It is within a stone's throw of the stations of the three railroad lines centering there, the Lehigh Valley, the Reading, and the New-Jersey Central. It is situated on the boundary line between Lehigh and Northampton Counties, and four boroughs. The local authorities do not bother themselves about the operations of the swindlers, and Mr. Comstock said yesterday, in telling the story of the arrest, that the officer at the station protects them.

Immediately after Kuhns went to his room Jones came in and showed him the four telegrams, which, during the negotiatins, he had sent to the swindlers. He asked Kuhns for the circulars and letters he had received, but Kuhns had not brought them with him, yet identified himself by a slip which had been inclosed in one of the circulars. Jones learned that Kuhns had brought $300 with him, and then he proposed that they occupy the same bed, but to this Kuhns would not consent. The next morning Jones took Kuhns to Bound Brook, N. J. At the station Jones hired a wagon from Constable Taylor and drove with his victim to Manion's Hotel, a road house ina lonely place about a mile and a half from the station. There two other members of the gang met them. The alleged counterfeit money was shown to Kuhns, and he was induced to part with $300, for which the swindlers promised to send $3,000 in counterfeit money to him within five days. Subsequently $40 was returned to enable him to get home. A receipt was given to him which read as follows:

Received from O. D. K. the sum of $260 for goods to be delivered within five days.
JOHN H. THOMAS,
125 Bond Street, Brooklyn.

The address signed to the receipt has since been learned to be a vacant lot. The swindlers also promised to send Kuhns $500 extra if he would mail to them immediately on his return home the circulars and letters received from them when the deal was completed. Kuhns was brought to this city by one of the gang. On the way the fellow tried to induce him to part with his watch, on the promise of receiving $100 in "green goods" for it, but the victim decided to keep his timepiece. He returned to Atchison and waited in vain for the money which had been promised him. Then he came on to this city and communicated with Mr. Comstock.

As the circular had been mailed in this city, a warrant was procured from United States Commissioner Shields for the arrest of the swindlers, and the ferries were watched in the hope of picking up the men on this side of the river, but without result. Learning that the gang was still operating about Bound Brook, a warrant was obtained from United States Commissioner Jones, at Newark. Armed with this, Comstock and Officer Oram went to Bound Brook with Kuhns, and, although the place was fairly alive with "green-goods" men, Jones and his companion did not appear.

It was then determined to try South Bethlehem, and a warrant was obtained from United States Commissioner Craig, at Philadelphia. Comstock went to South Bethlehem, but his plans for the capture of the gang were frustrated by an officer stationed at the depot, who evidently guessed his errand, and warned the swindlers.

Kuhns paid another visit to South Bethlehem on Wednesday, and found Jones there. He telegraphed to Mr. Comstock, who hastened to that place, arriving there at 8 o'clock in the evening. Jones was found seated on the porch of the Pacific House, and was immediately arrested. He resisted, and the gang about him attempted to rescue him, but when Comstock drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who interfered with him, they gave him a wide berth. He handcuffed his prisoner and marched him down to the station and took the train for Easton, where Jones was temporarily committed to jail by United States Commissioner Kirkpatrick. Yesterday Jones was taken to Philadelphia, and was formally committed into the custody of the United States Marshal to await a warrant of removal to this city.

Mr. Comstock said yesterday that if the Western Union Telegraph Company would strictly enforce the order issued some time ago directing their telegraph operators to withhold all telegrams intended for the "green goods" men, the business of the swindlers would be broken up. In many instances the telegrams themselves are withheld, but in some mysterious manner the swindlers are made aware of their contents. Within the last month Mr. Comstock had received from the Post Office authorities in this city 2,500 letters intended for "green goods" men, but which the department has retained as contraband matter. This will show to what extent the business is still being carried on.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE FIRE BOARD

Question of the Civil Service Rules Probably Will Be Adjusted.

President La Grange of the Fire Department and Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, met yesterday and talked over the appointments of some men in the Fire Department whose right to hold office was questioned on the ground that they should have been taken from the civil service lists.

These men included the Deputy Fire Marshal, the Auditor, and the Superintendent of Stables. Mr. Phillips said yesterday there was no friction between the two boards. The appointments, he said, were made without conforming to the civil service regulations, and in consequence the Controller refused to pay the salaries. Mr. Phillips felt sure the matter would be readily adjusted.

Gen. La Grange also said that friction would be avoided and the question settled to the satisfaction of both boards. Possibly the men may be examined and then reappointed.

Florists' Society Elects Officers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—The election of officers was the first order of business before the Florists' Society convention this morning, and resulted as follows: President—John Scott, Buffalo, N. Y.; Vice President—Adam Graham, Cleveland, Ohio. The Secretary-Treasurer was re-elected.

The election was followed by the reading and discussion of a number of papers on subjects of interest to the society's members, and the reading of questions from the convention question box. This afternoon the delegates participated in a shooting tournament at the Country Club. The ladies visited the conservatories in Schenley and Highland Parks.

New-York Actress Drowned.

BROOKLIN, Me., Aug. 22.—While crossing the channel between Naskeag Point and Harbor Island in a small boat last night, Dr. L. F. Carter of Boston, Miss Don E. Elora, and Madine Foster, a twelve-year-old girl of New-York, were thrown overboard and drowned. Dr. Carter was interested in mining. He leaves a wife and three children in Boston. Miss Elora was an actress and authoress, and was better known as Miss Beulah. She had written several dramas. Miss Foster had had some stage experience. The bodies of Miss Beulah and Miss Foster have been recovered.

John Brown's Fort to be Returned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Kate Field's recent mission to Chicago has been successful. Public-spirited persons have contributed the funds necessary for the removal of the historic engine house, known as John Brown's fort, from Chicago back to its original site, in Harper's Ferry. A contract has been signed for carrying out the work, and the materials will be taken back early in September. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will furnish free transportation.

Debs's Associates Now Free.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Directors William Burns, James Hogan, Martin J. Elliott, and L. W. Rogers of the American Railway Union were released from the Woodstock (Ill.) jail this morning and came here. Sylvester Keliher, Secretary, and Director Goodwin were also released, but did not come to the city. George W. Howard, the ex-Vice President of the union, spent his term at the Joliet jail, and was set at liberty to-day. President Debs's term will not expire for three months.

Shot Father and Daughter.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Louis Gervars, aged twenty-five, attempted to kill Miss Eugenie Nathancourt and her father to-day by shooting. Gervars claimed the girl was engaged to him. She denied the engagement, and he shot at her twice. Her father rushing in, received three bullets from Gervars's weapon. Miss Nathancourt's wounds are slight, but her father may die. Gervars is under arrest.

DEFENDER AGAIN GROUNDS

Struck a Shoal on Southwest Point of Hog Island.

FLOATED OFF AT HIGH TIDE

No Damage to the Yacht Resulted—Riggers to Put in a New Spar at Once.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 22.—The Defender arrived here this afternoon, but was unfortunate enough to go aground on the southwest point of Hog Island. She had only her staysail set at the time, and went on easily. It was low water, and the rising tide floated her off after she had been fast about an hour.

The steamboat Archer of Fall River is here, with a derrick ready to take out the Defender's mast, and a number of riggers are on hand ready to look after her rigging.

Men have been at work at the Herreshoffs' getting the new mast ready. The new spar will be much stouter than the old one, which gave signs of weakness in Tuesday's race. The machine shop was run all last night getting out the bands and other ironwork for the new mast. It is understood that the yacht will also have a new topmast. The tug Wallace B. Flint has arrived with the untried steel gaff and other spare spars.

Those on board the Defender are still very reticent about the nature of the injury done to the yacht in her last race.

This is the sixth misfortune that has happened to the Defender, and yachtsmen think there is a hoodoo somewhere. First she stuck on the ways when launching. Next her steering gear became deranged on July 30. Then her gaff snapped in the Goelet Cup race on Aug. 2. Her next mishap was going aground on the sand bar in Newport Harbor on Aug. 9. Then came the trouble to her standing rigging in the race last Tuesday, and now she has gone aground again.

Each time she has gone aground, by good fortune, a soft spot has been picked, so not much harm has been done, but all these mishaps are shaking the public confidence in the yacht.

The owners of the Defender have been somewhat annoyed by the inferences drawn from their hesitation about giving information as to the nature of the yacht's mishap on Tuesday. One of Mr. Iselin's close friends said yesterday: "The Defender was not 'wild' at the outer mark, until several attempts were not made to jibe her. What happened was that orders were given to stand by to jibe. The sheet was eased off to ease the mast, and then taken in. The boat was put before the wind with all the strain off, when Capt. Haff found that according to his compass he was heading for the lightship, and gave orders not to jibe. It was afterward found that the compass was a point out. At the lightship the boat was at no time out of control and always answered her helm. The boom did not go over hard, nor did we have any more of a knock-down than we expected. No damage was done at the masthead at that time, nor at the step. The hull of the boat showed no signs of strain, and everything held.'

"What happened was that in going out to the windward mark the first time, the mast showed signs of weakness and buckled badly. We thought we should lose it before we reached the first mark. The steel band at the hounds came down about one inch. The mast buckled so that the boom dropped down until we could not get it in enough with the main sheet block, and the gaff was so far over the side that the topsail would not stand. The Defender was sent to Bristol after her new mast, because, by going, she could save about two days."

There is a little betting on the international races. Yesterday, $5,000 to $4,000 was offered that the Defender would beat the Valkyrie. It was promptly taken. The Valkyrie man suggested that the Defender might not defend the cup. The layer of the odds said he had not thought of that and so the bet was not made.

The Vigilant went out for a short spin down the bay yesterday. Mr. Willard says the boat will not be redocked before the trial races.

VALKYRIE NEARLY READY.

She Is Not Strained and Will Be Out of Dry Dock Soon.

Capt. Cransfield's jolly tars worked like beavers all day yesterday getting the Valkyrie in shape. A big crowd stood around the Erie Basin Dry Dock from early morning until darkness shut the boat from view. As the yacht is assuming more and more her racing condition, those who see her are becoming more and more impressed with her powerful proportions.

Nearly all the rigging was set up yesterday. The topmast was stayed, and as the rigging went up, it was noticed that there were many new wrinkles introduced. Every part of the rigging is as light as is consistent with the enormous size of the spars.

The slings of the peak halliards are peculiarly arranged, running from the lightest of steel blocks in a gradual ascending scale, until the outer part of the third and longest sling is fastened very nearly at the same point as the cheek block through which the topsail sheet is rove. The blocks form the most interesting part of the rigging. There is not a double one to be found. Every part of her running gear, reeves snugly through the lightest block every brought over on a racing yacht. Where double or triple tackle is necessary two or three single block carry each its part, and are separately in positions never less than three feet apart from each other.

The topping left is double, and of steel wire. The shrouds are set up with turnbuckles on deck, and the masthead withes are kept from chafing the mast by being slipped over forged steel collars or flanges. These will prevent an accident like that which happened to the Defender last Tuesday.

The bowsprit has not been stayed yet. The bobstay to be used is a double one, and will be stretched over two martingales set closely together.

The mast was partly scraped yesterday. It will be finished to-day, and then varnished. The topmast and gaff have been varnished, and this little work shows how well the yacht will look when in racing shape. Part of the low racing rail has been put on.

The hull is nearly ready for the painters. All the paint has been burned off, and the planking smoothed. Where the putty had been squeezed out in places under the bow and bilges, the seams have been recaulked. The painters will get to work to-day.

Below the water line the black composition very much resembling an enamel will be put on. This is said to be made of coal tar and pot lead. After this is done, the

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MAY BRING A NEW RECORD HOME

The Arrival of the American Line Steamship Paris Awaited with More than Ordinary Interest.

More than usual interest will attend the arrival of the American Line steamship Paris, now on her way from Southampton, and due to arrive to-morrow. The vessel is fresh from a dry dock where she was cleaned and freshly painted, and it has been predicted that on this voyage she will establish a new speed record.

Previous to the advent of the new Cunarders, the Paris held the Transatlantic record between this port and Liverpool. When detached from the Liverpool service and placed on the Southampton route, the old champion maintained her high reputation as a racer, but has not so far exceeded the time made by her fleet sister, the New-York. That vessel's fastest westward voyage is 6 days, 7 hours, and 14 minutes. The Paris has made the trip in 6 days, 9 hours and 37 minutes. If winds are fair and the racer is given her head, it is probable that she will pass the bar in time to claim the pennant from her sister.

A number of prominent persons are passengers on the vessel. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. William Evart Benjamin, L. Crounse and Miss Crounse, H. B. Duryea and Mrs. Duryea, Bishop A. Grant, W. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Watson, and the Misses Watson.

SCHOOL DIFFICULTY COMPROMISED

It Is Understood the Manitoba and Dominion Governments Have Arrived at a Plan of Settlement.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 22.—There is every reason to believe that some compromise has been agreed upon between the Dominion authorities and the Manitoba Government in the schools difficulty, and that a peaceful settlement will be reached in the near future.

During the last few days numerous telegrams have passed between Premier Greenway and the Dominion Ministers, and the announcement to-day that there will be an early session of the Canadian Parliament strengthens the belief that the peace negotiations have been successful. Had no agreement been reached, the Dominion Government would delay calling Parliament together as long as possible.

A telegram from Ottawa this evening states that a special Commissioner of the Dominion Government has left there to complete negotiations. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, and Lord Aberdeen, Canada's Governor General, are still on the Pacific coast. Sir John Schultz, Governor of Manitoba, left hurriedly last night to join them.

Certainly some big step is about to be taken, and both the Catholic and Protestant parties are eagerly watching for developments.

BANDITS STOP A TRAIN IN TEXAS

They Are Frightened Away Before Securing Any Booty.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 22.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by bandits to stop the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé No. 5 train at Heidenheimer this morning at 2 o'clock. Trains No. 5 and No. 6 pass at Heidenheimer. While No. 5 was pulling out of the switch, two men boarded the engine, and at the point of their pistols forced the fireman and the engineer to crawl out of the cab windows to the pilot. The robbers then proceeded to the passenger coaches, after firing several shots to scare the engine crew.

After the robbers disappeared toward the coaches, Engineer Franks and his fireman returned to the cab and set the engine to going at full speed, and did not stop until the train reached Cameron, where the crew made a tour of the train to see if they could find anything of the robbers.

They were not there, and it is supposed that they jumped off when they found the train was running at full speed, from which fact they evidently thought something was wrong and they had better give up the job.

WARRANT CUT FOR A LAW ENFORCER

A Brooklyn Agent Accused of Having Taken a Bribe at Coney Island.

Manager Emil Larimer of the Streets of Cairo at West Brighton called at the Coney Island Police Station yesterday and told Justice Steers that he had been swindled out of $50 by Agent Robert A. Wilson of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn.

Larimer said the agent called on him two weeks ago and promised to "fix it" for $50 so that the police would not disturb the Streets of Cairo at any time. The $50, Larimer said, was quickly handed over to Wilson. The police have since closed the Streets of Cairo.

Justice Steers issued a warrant for Wilson's arrest.

Killed by Exploding Horse Medicine.

WINIMAC, Ind., Aug. 22.—Dr. Hooker, a veterinary surgeon from Illinois, was Tuesday called upon to prescribe for a sick horse belonging to E. H. Applegate of Francesville, a village on the west side of this county. He procured an empty beer bottle, with a patent cork, and filled it with a mixture of quicksilver, nitric acid, and British oil. He had gone but a short distance when the bottle exploded, and fragments of glass pierced his breast in twenty-four different places, severing a large artery, and causing instant death. John First, a farmer, who stood near by, was dangerously wounded, but it is thought that he will recover.

The Comanche Successfully Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Clyde Line steamer Comache was launched from Cramps shipyard at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. The christening was performed by Miss Josephine Mather of this city. A party of New-York and Philadelphia guests was in attendance. The dimensions of the vessel have recently been published in The New-York Times. One of the Clyde Company's officials said this afternoon that the Comanche would make the fastest time ever attempted between New-York and Jacksonville.

National Keeley League Adjourns.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—The fifth annual convention of the National Keeley League adjourned sine die to-day. Col. A. J. Smith, Leavenworth, Kan., was elected President. Among the resolutions adopted was one providing for the appointment of a committee of five to consider and report to the next convention upon the advisability of erecting a Keeley home for old and indigent Keeley graduates.

Money Lent to Chicago.

The banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of this city yesterday agreed to take $1,500,000 of the new 5 per cent. city bonds of Chicago, at a price not stated. Controller Wetherill of Chicago came here to negotiate the loan. The total issue of this class of bonds is understood to be $2,500,000, of which $500,000 has been placed in Cleveland. They are described as advanced tax bonds, and they mature in one year from date.

Father Killed the Bridegroom.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—An elopement, followed by the murder of the bridegroom, occurred in Montgomery County. The sixteen-year-old daughter of a farmer named Haliburton went to prayer meeting, where she met a young man named Hite, who had been forbidden to visit her by her parents. They eloped and were married. The father of the girl pursued the couple and killed the husband.

Actor Stephen W. Leech Dead.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 22.—Stephen W. Leech, an old actor, singer, and composer, who played with Edwin Booth thirty years ago, died here last night. He was born in England.

Charles A. Campbell Very Ill.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 22.—Charles A. Campbell, ex-President of the State Senate, received a paralitic shock this morning and is very low. He has held many important offices.

QUAY GETS HIS REVENGE

He Will Reinstate McManes as the Boss of Philadelphia.

A BITTER DOSE FOR HASTINGS MEN

McManes, Who Was Overthrown by the Combine, Will Make the Race for Congress and Be Reinstated in Power.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—In the general political shaking up which will follow the overthrow of the Martin-Porter combine in this city, James McManes is to be sent to Congress.

There is irony of the deepest significance in the bare announcement, but it is true. The virile old leader whose power was wrested from him years ago by the present Republican machine is to be the first to step into office when next year's house-cleaning takes place. Partly with a view to giving him fitting honors at the close of his successful career, partly as the most complete evidence of their victory, and partly because he will make a first-class Congressman, the anti-combine leaders have offered him the nomination, and he has accepted it.

Mr. McManes's city home is at 2015 Spring Garden Street, in the Fifteenth Ward. This is in the Fourth Congressional District, which comprises also the Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fourth Wards. It was the late William D. Kelley's district, and since the death of that conspicuous legislator, Feb. 18, 1890, it has been represented in Washington by John E. Reyburn. The latter owes his re-election last year to both Martin and Quay, but in the present factional fight, he has sided with the former. His activity in the late campaign, when he worked with Mayor Warwick to down Alexander Crow, Jr., in the Fifteenth Ward, was not calculated to meet with the approval of a majority of his constituents. The result was an almost spontaneous demand for an anti-combine candidate for Congress, and, like an inspiration, the name of Mr. McManes was somewhere spoken of.

The news that the old leader was to be asked to step back into the harness spread quickly through the ward, then through the district, and, finally, the city itself knew it. The whole thing happened between morn Wednesday and midnight. The rampant Quay people in the Fifteenth Ward, not satisfied with demolishing the combine there, quickly looked for new worlds to conquer, and there was a magic something in the thought of sending McManes to Congress that aroused the blood in the veins of the most sluggish of them. The fact that the nominationg convention would not meet for more than a year did not dampen their ardor. They were so full of fight that they could not rest easy on their hard-won laurels.

There was some fear that Mr. McManes would decline to let his name be used, but when some of the more conservative residents of the ward submitted the proposition to him Wednesday night he did not hesitate longer than was required in the mastery of the emotions called up by the unexpected offer. He said that if he could help his friends in any way at any time he was willing to do it. He accepted the candidacy and told his callers they were at liberty to do what they pleased in his interest.

As an echo of the hotly contested Republican primaries of Tuesday night Wade Auday, William Ware, and Frank McDermott were arraigned before Magistrate South to-day on the charge of intimidating voters. The accused are henchmen in the First Ward of Magistrate Fulmer, one of Senator Quay's lieutenants, and, in addition to the alleged intimidation, McDermott was also charged with assaulting Edward Lutz, a Judge of Election. The accused were held in $500 bail each for court. Magistrate Fulmer became their surety.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—Senator Quay came to Harrisburg this afternoon and will remain here until after the convention. His rooms were filled this evening by visitors, who were told that the fight was won, and that only bribery could lose him the control of the convention. Senator Quay stated that an attempt was being made by his opponents to purchase fifteen or twenty delegates, and he desired his friends to be on their guard. The Board of Trade rooms have been secured by the Quay people as general headquarters, and here a caucus of the delegates favorable to Senator Quay, as Chairman, will be held Tuesday evening, when the details of organization of the convention will be considered. Chairman Gilkeson is not here, and may not come until Monday. Gov. Hastings is confident of the success of the Administration forces.

BANKHEAD IS DESPONDENT.

Thinks the Democrats Will Lose Maryland and Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Representative Bankhead of Alabama to-day said: "I am very much afraid that the Democrats are planning to let the Republicans elect Governors this year in both Maryland and Kentucky. Contrary to the general opinion, I am even more afraid of such a result in Maryland than I am in Kentucky. I shall not, however, be surprised if Hardin is defeated and Bradley elected in the latter State, for the people want a man to have an opinion and dare to stick to it, even if it conflicts with their own. They do not like a cowardly or two-sided man, and Bradley's chances are very bright, even in Democratic Kentucky. I am confident that Blackburn will be re-elected to the Senate, regardless of his free-silver views, for he is not a coward, unless the Republicans gain control of the Legislature, too."

Two Maryland Democrats who are in Washington take an altogether different view of the situation in that State. Said Senator Gibson:

"We will elect our candidate for Governor by the usual majority. The people who are grumbling are those who never want to elect any one. The only thing they think of is to try to defeat some one, and they cannot do even that."

"The campaign in Maryland has not begun yet," said ex-Representative Talbot. "Things are mixed just now, but they always are before the campaign gets fairly started. I have no doubt of Democratic success."

Robert M. Hutchings Killed.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 22.—Robert M. Hutchings, son of J. H. Hutchings of the Ball, Hutchings & Co. banking house, shot himself this morning. His death resulted from the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was cleaning while in his room at the Hutchings residence, on Avenue O. Robert M. Hutchings was Vice President of the Clark & Courts Printing House and was a very prominent man in business circles. He was thirty-seven years old and unmarried. His father, J. H. Hutchings, is one of the old pioneers of Galveston Island and is well known in Texas.

COLOMBIA NEED NOT BE ON GUARD

Ecuador Has Not the Slightest Inclination to Interfere with the Republic's Political Affairs.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 22.—Gov. Arango has received a cable dispatch from Guayaquil, Ecuador, persuading him that there is no reason for fear that the Government of Eloy Alfaro has the slightest inclination to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the political affairs of Colombia.

This only confirms the general opinion that all the precautions, military measures, and diplomatic wariness taken by the Bogota Government—which went to the length of projecting to buy another gunboat—were absurd and unjustifiable.

Gen. Casabianca intends to go soon to Bocas del Toro on a visit of inspection.

OUR MISSIONARIES QUIT CUZCO

Bolivian Question Is to be Submitted to Arbitration, and Peruvian Minister at La Paz Accepted.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Aug. 22.—American missionaries whom Cuzco would not welcome, threatening riot if the Government prevented their expulsion, are returning to Lima by way of Oroya.

The Bolivian question is to be submitted to the arbitration of an American State.

The Peruvian Minister at La Paz will present his credentials and be accepted by the Bolivian Government, Monday.

SENATOR GORMAN'S "FIRST BLUSH"

Sees No Reason Why Mr. Hurst Should Withdraw as Candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Senator Gorman of Maryland, who is at present staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was asked by a reporter yesterday if he thought that John E. Hurst, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Maryland, should withdraw from the race in accordance with the suggestion of Gov. Brown that a new convention should be summoned to nominate another candidate.

Gov. Brown's objections to Mr. Hurst as a candidate were that the selection was made by Gorman and Rasin before the convention had time to make up its mind deliberately, and that unless a new candidate was chosen the result of the election might be disastrous to the Democratic Party in Maryland. Mr. Gorman's reply was:

"Brown says I nominated Hurst, does he? I was under the impression that a convention, regularly called, nominated Mr. Hurst. There were a great many other persons at the convention. A few of them talked, and all of them voted. A great majority of them voted for Hurst, who was declared the nominee. That is all I know about that convention.

"I am not in politics at this moment. In fact, I am taking a vacation. At the first blush, though, I do not see any reason why Hurst should withdraw."

HEAVY FROST IN MANY SECTIONS

Late Fruit and Some Crops Damaged—Three States Suffer.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A heavy frost last night damaged the late fruit and vegetables in the vicinity of Milford, Penn., and near Monticello, N. Y.; also in several localities in Pike County, Penn., and Sullivan County, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Frosts are reported to have occurred in the northern part of Jefferson County and in St. Lawrence County last night. Little, if any, damage was done.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Farmers bring in reports of a heavy frost last night throughout Tompkins County.

WARREN, Ohio, Aug. 22.—At 4 o'clock this morning the temperature was below freezing. The lowlands were covered with frost, but the damage is not severe.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 22.—A heavy frost, destructive to crops and fruit, visited this section last night. At Gulf Summit ice formed to a considerable thickness.

Will Rebuild the Chicago Coliseum.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Amusement Company this morning it was decided to rebuild the wrecked Coliseum at once. It is expected the work will be finished in sixty days. The loss, estimated at $100,000, will fall on the contractors, the Probst Construction Company. An investigation is being made by the city authorities and the contractors. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause, although it is generally believed the iron work was overloaded with roof lumber.

Negro Prisoner Shoots Three Men.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 22.—While a negro, supposed to be Albert Phoenix, a hotel waiter, and Frank Phoenix, his brother, were being taken to jail early this morning from the railroad yards Albert shot his fellow prisoner, G. W. Blackford, the watchman who had arrested the men, and Sergt. Matt Rogers, of the Illinois National Guard, who was called to the watchman's assistance. All three are badly wounded. The negro escaped.

Denver Cable Railroad Not Sold.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 22.—The Denver City Cable Railroad Company's property was not sold to-day under foreclosure, on account of the inability of the New-York men interested, Messrs. Painter and Holt, and others, to attend. The sale was postponed to Sept. 10. An offer of $1,000,000 would have been made for the property, but the holders of the $1,000,000 floating debt will try to put through a reorganization plan so as not to be left without anything.

Maurice Barrymore's Son Arrested.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22.—Lionel Barrymore of Monmouth Beach, son of Maurice Barrymore, the actor, of New-York, was arrested here to-day, charged with assaulting Ernest Vreeland. To-night he waived examination before one of the local Justices, and was held under $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Oliver Doud Byron, the actor, becoming his bondsman.

Mayor Strong and the Theatres.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had not yet received the report from Superintendent Constable of the Building Department on theatres that he expected.

"I do not think that I shall make it public when I do," said the Mayor. "I shall probably send for the managers of the theatres that are violating the law and request them to comply with it."

Gen. Coppinger Returns to Omaha.

LANDER, Wyo., Aug. 22.—Gen Coppinger, who commanded the Federal troops in the march to Jackson's Hole, left for his headquarters in Omaha to-day. The citizens tendered him a reception last night. Two troops of the Ninth Cavalry will be left at Fort Washakie for the present.

Sergt. Reardon's Child Drowned.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 22.—Four-year-old James Reardon, son of Sergt. James Reardon of Company A, United States Engineers, was drowned in Little Neck Bay to-day. The child was bathing with several young companions. He was found lying, face down, in about two feet of water.

Baby's First and Last Letter.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 22.—The body of W. D. Dodd was taken from the ruins of the hotel fire this morning. The body was recognized by a pathetic letter from his baby in Albany, N. Y., headed: "Baby's First Letter to Papa." The body itself was unrecognizable.

OPPOSED TO PLATT RULE

The Republicans of Westchester Against the Machine.

SENATOR ROBERTSON WILL BOLT

Chagrined by Defeat in the Caucuses He Says He Will Be an Independent Candidate for Re-election.

CROTON LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Republican Convention of the Third Assembly District was held to-day at Croton Dam. There were seventy-four delegates present, representing nine towns. Ex-Collector William H. Robertson was present as the leader of the Republican Party of the county, and one of the delegates from the Town of Bedford. Westchester County being against the Platt administration, all of the delegates were supporters of Judge Robertson, who does not favor the Platt rule.

One of the most conspicuous absentees from the convention was State Senator George W. Robertson, who was so badly beaten in the caucus held last week. The Senator will have very little show of receiving a renomination, as the Senatorial delegates are against him, and in favor of James Irving Burns of Yonkers, the present Assemblyman. Senator Robertson feels his defeat keenly, and has announced that he will run on an independent ticket. The Republicans, who are bitter against him on account of his actions in voting against the Police Bill in the Senate, say that he cannot get 500 signers to his petition in order to have his name placed upon the ballots.

The delegates to the State Convention are Judge William H. Robertson, George A. Brandreth, Francis M. Carpenter, James W. Husted, and James P. Teed. E. B. Kear, H. R. Barrett, A. J. Adams, S. R. Knapp, and Milton Palmer are the judiciary delegates. The Senatorial delegates are H. W. Morton, H. W. Bishoff, Thomas Leary, J. K. Apgar, and T. Elwood Carpenter.

The Judiciary delegates are divided. They stand three to three in favor of two candidates from Westchester County for the nomination for Supreme Court Judge. The candidates are Judge Isaac N. Mills of the County Court and Corporation Counsel James M. Hunt of Yonkers. Mr. Hunt has considerable support in the county, and he will get all the First District delegates. Mr. Hunt is a well-known lawyer both in New-York and Westchester County. As it is conceded that Westchester County will have one of the three nominations for Supreme Court Judge, the nomination lies between Mr. Hunt and Judge Mills. An effort is being made to effect a compromise by having Judge Mills remain on the county bench.

BROOME SOLID FOR PLATT.

The Machine Unopposed in the County Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Broome County Republican Assembly and County Conventions were held here this afternoon and were managed by the Platt faction, without even a murmur from the anti-machine element. In fact, Broome County promises to remain as in the past, the Platt stronghold of the southern tier.

Assemblyman Joseph H. Brownell was renominated in the Eastern District. His opponents were Frank W. Jewell, Willis Sharpe, Kilmer and Harry C. Olmsted.

In the Western District Charles F. Tupper was nominated for member of the Assembly notwithstanding the efforts of Charles M. Dickinson to defeat him. The other candidates were S. E. Parsons, Maurice E. Page, A. A. Lord, W. C. Doane, and I. F. Deyo.

Harry C. Perkins was nominated for District Attorney, and Mrs. Mary L. Kniskern for School Commissioner, Eastern District.

The following delegates to the Senatorial Convention were elected: A. D. Lewis, David Maxfield, Dr. Dudley, W. W. Newell, A. A. Lord, Ed

Holmes, F. C. Gates, F. H. Hyatt, C. H. Payne, D. A. Willcox, L. L. Saunders, J. A. Loyster, and L. B. Kern.

Resolutions indorsing Gov. Morton for President were adopted.

Francis C. Gates was allowed to name Senatorial delegates in his own interest.

John E. Smith was chosen delegate to the Judicial Convention.

There has been a sharp contest to defeat the friends of Senator Stapleton in this county. He made no fight, and Gates is the candidate. Statutory Revision Commissioner W. H. Johnson of Oneonta was in Morrisville last night, and a few minutes after he left this morning Congressman-elect D. F. Wilbur of Oneonta appeared. It is said he was looking after the interests of Burr Mattice for Justice of the Supreme Court. The Platt people, under the lead of Dr. A. M. Holmes and John E. Smith, now control the county machinery.

It looks now as if the Republican vote would fall off largely as a result of the fight between the factions here.

PLATT INVOKES A. P. A. AID.

Every Effort Being Made to Defeat J. Sloat Fassett.

ELMIRA, Aug. 22.—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Platt's henchman for so many years, is now conducting one of the bitterest kind of fights against his former boss and his leaders in Chemung County, and the Platt and Fassett lines are most sharply drawn in the Republican ranks here. Just at present the strife uppermost is for delegates to the State Convention. If Fassett wins, he will, of course, head the delegation, a thing which Platt and the Platt faction are determined shall not occur. Every weapon possible is being used to the detriment of Fassett. Even religious sentiment is being appealed to, with the result, it is said, that the Platt faction has secured the co-operation of the A. P. A., which has a considerable membership here.

Both sides are confident and expect to carry the whole county, both town and city, the Platt men even claiming that they will carry all the wards and towns. The choice of the Platt people to head the State delegation is James Bacon, and they have been holding meetings on the quiet to lay out plans of battle and getting ready for the caucuses to be held about Sept. 13. At present little or no attention is being paid to the county ticket. It is understood, however, that District Attorney Knipp is anxious for a renomination, and so far has no opposition.

Cromley Withdraws.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A political event of much importance to Republicans of Niagara County is the withdrawal of Charles E. Cromley of Niagara Falls from the contest for the Senatorial nomination. He made the announcement at the annual Pioneers' picnic, held at Olcott, in the presence of a large number of attending politicians. He desires to see his law partner, Spencer J. Lawrence, nominated for Surrogate. The machine has been understood as favoring Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Cromley's nomination in addition would be impolitic. Mr. Cromley, it is said, favors the nomination of Assemblyman John H. Clark, who, supported by Richard Crowley of this place, will fight the machine forces led by Col. Ellsworth, the other candidate for Senator. Chauncey Hickey does not seem to fear the candidacy of Cromley's partner. John F. Little is so far unopposed in the quest for the Assembly nomination.

Indorsed for Court of Appeals.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A meeting of Republican members of the Ontario County bar was held here yesterday to further the interests of Judge William H. Adams as candidate for the Court of Appeals Justiceship, to be made vacant by the retirement of Justice Francis M. Finch of Ithaca.

An address was issued to voters, in which Judge Adams was strongly indorsed.

Speeches eulogistic of Judge Adams were made by Senator John Raines, Frank H. Hamlin, ex-Senator Edwin Hicks, Judge William H. Smith, C. S. Lincoln, and other prominent lawyers.

Judge Adams is now a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, and his candidacy for the higher honor has been indorsed by recent Republican conventions in Ontario and Wayne Counties.

Miller for the Assembly.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention this afternoon nominated Charles H. Miller of Yorkshire by acclamation. The delegates to attend the State Convention are: Frank W. Higgins, Olean; C. H. Miller, Yorkshire; W. B. Mersereau, Portville; N. V. V. Franchot, Olean, and George E. Spring, Franklinville. The delegates to the Judicial Convention are: J. H. Waring, Olean, and G. E. Spring, Franklinville.

Jefferson County Caucuses.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Republican caucuses in Jefferson County were held to-day. There were close contests on the nomination for Surrogate and the Assembly nomination in the First District, both of which are undecided. Ex-Assemblyman H. J. Lane leads for the Assembly, and E. S. Adams for Surrogate. Cornelius J. Clark of Carthage, is unopposed for the Assembly in the Second District.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

BROOME COUNTY.—Eastern District—George E. Green, George W. Dunn, Edmund O'Connor, Joseph H. Brownell, George F. Lyon. Western District—C. M. Dickinson, S. C. Millard, I. T. Deyo, T. L. Arms, George B. Curtiss.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Third District—William H. Robertson, George A. Brandreth, James W. Husted, Francis W. Carpenter, James P. Teed, B. G. Montrose.

MADISON COUNTY.—A. M. Holmes, F. C. Gates, F. A. Hyatt, C. H. Payne, D. A. Willcox, L. L. Saunders, J. A. Loyster, L. B. Kern.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—First District—Frank W. Higgins, C. H. Miller, W. B. Mersereau, N. V. V. Franchot, George E. Spring.

WINDOW-GLASS MEN GET TOGETHER

Scale of Wages Nearly Decided Upon—Meeting Next Monday at Cleveland.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—The sub-committees representing the Window Glass Workers' Union, and the manufacturers have met in conference on the wage scale three times and without a result or agreement.

The next fire is Sept. 2, and both parties to the question feel the importance of a settlement before that date. When they separated last evening, the differences had dwindled to about 2½ per cent. In order to obtain a general sentiment on the situation, so as to successfully offset the work of importers, a meeting of all the window-glass manufacturers has been called for next Monday at the Hollenden House, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Green Glass League and the green-bottle manufacturers considered wages and work rules in Pittsburg to-day. The announced position of the manufacturers on the apprenticeship rule, if maintained, will probably force a back-down on the part of the workers, or a fight will extend all over the United States. The manufacturers are willing to pay the 1893 wage scale, but demand the restoration of the old rule, allowing them one boy for each ten blowers, and one additional apprentice for each multiple of ten in excess of five.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLITICAL PARSON

Accused of Falling Into Evil Ways After Entering the Idaho Legislature.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 22.—Political and religious circles here are considerably stirred up over charges brought against the Rev. Daniel Gamble of Moscow, a member of the last Legislature.

Gamble, it is alleged by the Sweet men, was instructed to vote for Willis Sweet for United States Senator, and he openly avowed his intention of doing so prior to coming to the Legislature. After he arrived, however, he voted for Shoup, without which vote the latter would not have been elected when he was, if at all.

Gamble is now charged with drunkenness, refusing to partake of the sacrament, violating the Sabbath, profanity, and failure to keep faith with his fellow-men—the last charge with reference to the Senatorial contest. All the charges are signed by Sweet men, and Mr. Gamble says it is a conspiracy to ruin him because of his failure to vote for Sweet.

A delegation of prominent Presbyterian ministers is taking testimony to be presented at the Presbytery at Pendleton in October.

Sisson—Jones.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Miss Edith Jones, daughter of ex-Lieut. Gov. Gen. Edward F. Jones, was quietly married in this city to-day to E. Carl Sisson, a prominent Binghamton business man.

GERMAN UNION PRIMARIES

Some of the Delegates Chosen to the General Committee.

INTEREST TAKEN IN REORGANIZATION

In the Tenth District Charles Schoen, Removed as an Official of Ludlow Street Jail, Seeks Vindication and Wins.

The German-American Reform Union held primaries for the purpose of reorganization under the reapportionment in all but four of the Assembly districts last night. Marked interest was shown in them.

The purpose of the primaries was to elect district officers and delegates to the General Committee. The call invited all German-Americans to take part in the primaries. Liberal excise laws are generally favored by the members of the organization, and they will pay particular attention this year to the election of Senators and Assemblymen.

In the Tenth Assembly District the members of the union met at 46 Avenue B, and the election of delegates would have passed off peacefully if ex-Keeper Charles Schoen, lately removed by Sheriff Tamsen, and now under indictment for allowing the Post Office robbers to escape from Ludlow Street jail, had not sought a vindication.

The ticket had been all fixed and the ballots printed. Schoen was down as one of the delegates, at the foot of the list, but was left off the list of officers to be elected. He wanted to be First Vice President, but the club objected. He summoned his friends early in the evening, and after a hard fight, Emanuel Perls, who had been selected as First Vice President, was supplanted and Schoen elected.

Among the delegates elected last night were the following:

FIRST DISTRICT—Emil Folmer, Anthony Jauerland, William Budzynski, Christian Rathjens, Diederich Blote, P. Schultz, John Engel, John Loster, Oscar Kiefer, and Edward Pflugl.

SECOND DISTRICT—Edward Doellheimer, Albert Stornam, Gustave Klauss, George Grauser, Samuel Marks, Robert Ast, Louis Borowski, J. W. Wagner, J. E. Stichler.

THIRD DISTRICT—William F. Rausch, S. Benkler, A. C. Lambeck, E. Racky, E. Bachmann, A. Benkler, B. Diekman, J. C. Brabender, G. Kolowsky, O. Osterheld, J. F. Jaegele, Jr.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Joseph Batt, H. Marcas, G. Baum, F. Erbermann, E. Johannsen, S. Levin, L. Dillon, J. Turil, J. Levine, M. Tigar, and L. Bromberg.

SIXTH DISTRICT—August Leisman, Herman Glaich, Francis Ficke, Edward Schnell, Samuel Streichmer, O. Carl Schmitt, Robert Meyer, Frederick Heuse.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Philip C. Kullman, Lawrence E. Kohl, Henry Ridder, Leopold Aman, William Klein, Conrad Staats, Theodore Klein, Louis Schwitters, Morris Vorsanger, Louis Wagner.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—H. N. Kruskal, Charles P. Schlaite, Edward Koppen, Edward Lemuel, Philip Huber, S. M. Neef, Henry Sinker, Jr., B. H. Heyman, Bernard Kraft, and Henry Fechter.

NINTH DISTRICT—Rudolph Proll, Tauscher De Sieghardt, Herman Bauer, John P. Riesel, Charles Roedler, Richard Dietzmann, Julius Michel, August Sieber, William Keith, Philip Breher, and B. Rosenthal.

TENTH DISTRICT—Charles Lutz, Emanuel Perls, W. Schwarz, Carl Schreiber, H. Lambeck, Frederick Stahle, A. Seidenspinner, C. H. Schminke, Alexander Kaiser, Oscar Gottlieb, D. J. Freudenthal, Fritz Muller, Valentine Theil, H. Mobius, Ernst Liebow, Charles Schoen, Mayers Levy.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Peter Kuhn, Sr., John Hart, George Holdenried, C. Wodenschenk, P. Benz, Thomas Radley, Herman Wolf, Dr. Frederick M. Helbig, Diderich Hanken, John C. Schoenberger, Samuel Miller, Michael Roth, John Weiss, Berthold Salzberger, C. H. Brandt, A. J. Heinrich, A. Thoma, C. Ammermuller, Philip Schaffer, William Meiss, G. Karroll, Theodor Dederich, Nicholas Miller, and Frank Winters.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—S. S. Appell, Philip Ecker, Isidor Subel, S. Foemann, Hermann Hubschmann, Frank Nohr, S. Kruger, F. Wind, M. Lefkowitz, and David Renwicke.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Otto Dierking, Charles Bruellmann, Albert Modrow, Jacob Vosseler, Louis Albrecht, Peter Gerhard, Frank Ritsch, Charles Rind, Jr., Emil Koch, John J. Glockner, Henry Ranges, August Paffrath, Joseph Klaibe, Reinbold Schnell.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—A. Castaldo, H. Mannock, W. Shumacher, Elias Lutz, H. Schroeder, C. Sommer, A. Becker, C. A. Stern, H. Gutwasser, Ulrich Beck, G. Dautermann, H. W. Blumer, Dr. Krog, F. Behring, A. Fuhlrott, E. Biehler, A. N. Spanier, J. Haenigsen, J. Jacobson.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Rudolph Von Baur, Hugo Kraemer, Fritz Wendel, Henry Ricket, Otto H. Zorn, Julius F. Mietschke, Myrtille Blum.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Morris Einstein, Fred Ostheimer, Gustavus Kugelmann, M. L. Sturm, John Hermann, John Ostheimer, Peter Kalb, Moritz Kempner, John Dahmler, T. Jorges, Charles Miller, Krist Kroll, Emil Grohmann, George Monkom, Henry Frensch.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—W. H. Gois, E. L. Naustiler, E. Happing, B. Hoffmann, H. Fchlicia, H. Lauer, G. Sauer, F. Walter, G. Franke, John Ackerman, William Bachman, L. Hawks.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—G. Daubermann, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, E. Grosse, D. Nene, Julius Lenz, T. Neidhardt, D. Brummerhof, Carl Buss, P. Gauen, F. Graner, Jacob Hoehn, Clemens Meisler, C. Damm, John Bauer, Frank Breitkopf, John Volle, N. I. Reinking, Francis Keller, Emil Garnjost, L. A. Schippel, N. Knippel, Dr. T. C. Kuecht, Julius Gescher, Jacob Haubert, Ernst Kratzberg, G. Ramsperger, R. Voelker, John Buettner, and Lewis Roelling.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Charles H. Graff, Hermann Albrecht, Herman Wielke, C. Doehaefer, William Eitzen, Charles Sinclair, Victor Fiedler.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Henry Reid, Dr. Hueppe, Rudolph Riese, Conrad Mueller, Gustav Schmidt, Conrad Henne, Christian Burkhardt, Charles Fehr, Frederick Hoesch, Philip Dietrich, A. Frank, H. Kruse, C. A. Muth, S. Deckelmann.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—H. Frecking, Leopold Kramer, August Blautt, Elias B. Metz, Sigmund Seligman, Robert Blum, Ludwig Wepler, Anton Steinmuller, John C. Weigold, William, Scheuer, Ernst Beetus, John Huzler, Albert Scheuer, Oscar Raumann, Anton Zellner, Adolph C. Kronold.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Henry Braun, M. Silverston, Martin Bolter, Conrad Gschwindner., W. F. Dickert, Henry Schmidt, William B. Lang, Charles Hauschildt, A. Block, Fritz Meyer, Ferdinand F. Griesel, John L. Engel, Louis Kneisel, August Frank, William Balhmann, R. Ottenberg, Max Leschke, Louis Diebner.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—August Balze, Edward Ackerman, Joseph Heilman, Charles Benner, William A. Vogts, Charles Heilman, Otto Langschimdt, Rudolph Semm, Albert Holzatfel, Louis Brenner, and Louis Heliman.

TEWETN-SIXTH DISTRICT—L. Trenn, J. W. Hoeges, F. Hermsledt, O. Weisshaar, F. Thoma, J. W. Globatsky, J. Weber, L. Lewitt, J. Rodmeyer, R. Blei, R. Schmidt, L. Lion, N. Gusters, M. Stern, Joseph Winter, Dr. E. Winternitz, M. Weber, H. Levy, J. Bergh, C. Griebe, E. Wolfe, and Charles Schreiner.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—John Feirabend, Augustus Blanke, Morris Cohen, Julius Schroeder, Dr. John Friedrich, Dr. J. J. Stier, Dr. Julius Eisenberg, Augustus Neugebauer, Adolph Jaeckle, and Philip Mock.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Abraham Albert, Henry Friedrich, William Vaeth, William Shedner, J. Tiernauer, E. J. Schmitz, W. J. M. Joseph, Joseph Schilling, Herman Simon, Edward Rauch, Michael Simon, Joseph Willsheck, Julius Jacoby, Fred Weygand, Benjamin Zelinka, Charles Schmidt, Morris Grosse, M. Schlussel, Bruno Schilling, Charles M. Loub, August W. Miller, Paul Roth, Henry Joseph, David Fried, and Albert Hartman.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward Uhl, H. A. C. Anderson, Hermann C. Schrader, Moritz Boetz, William Boget, August Kleinan, Henry L. Orstuen, Edward Schneli, Charles S. Wehrum, Gustave Keller, Herman Kurmeyer.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Bernard Amend, George Haas, Herman Ridder, Fritz Guertler, W. F. Heide, Paul F. Hoppe, D. Hirsch, Joseph Ball, Paul Kistel, Fred. A. Botty, Albert S. Bischoff, Fred. Hezel, W. Guggenheimer, Jacob Frank, Otto S. Fertig, Theodore Reitzl, George Strubel, Leonhard Strubel.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Reinhard Eldt, Herman Feldmann, William Hildenbrand, C. L. A. Koerner, C. Lessner, C. W. Redeke, William Rendaburg, Otto Wolfram, Andreas Adler, Henry Giroud, A. Guenther, Max Geyer, T. Kelpien, P. Bloch, Simon Schwarz, Alexander Falke, and L. Heintz.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—B. S. Baruc, F. O. Dettmann, James Dettmann, Arthur Erdoefy, F. Geratner, H. J. Gruene, Jacob Hammer, Jacob Hedderich, H. Hauschildt, W. Hoelzig, Erwin Karl, G. R. Klutow, J. L. Marcus, A. Menzer, Moritz Meyer, Paul Monk, T. Nastvogel, George Ernst Oeffler, and A. Schuh.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—George Dembwoldt, John Hartmayer, Adam Stein, Henry Kroepke, John Dierks, Leopold Doepferwih, Charles Schnitz, A. Swisfler, Charles L. Hoff, Herman Schroeder, Dr. Rudolph Tombo, W. Busch, Christian Sutter, A. Behre, H. Lambracht, D. Schopp, H. Oberle, M. Levinson, J. E. Oberle, G. Schmitz, Louis Rollar, F. Schmidt, A. Holstz, D. Buchwald, and W. Strauss.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Jean Weil, Paul Junker, Ernst Schladitz, G. Urmeny, Henry Kruse, Josef Pund, William Hahnel, Henry Ruhl, T. Stubenrauch, Julius Heidermann, B. Hub, H. Letkemann, Philip Freudenmacher, I. Inzelmann, G. Lauer, R. Lindenthal, H. Horenburger, J. J. Dautel, U. Stumpf, Peter Kiemann, F. Zimmermann, W. Lieberman.

COLORED PICNICKERS IN A ROW

Charges of Theft Almost as Numerous as Blows—New-York and Brooklyn Police Called Out.

The congregation of the Howard Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, went, yesterday, on its annual excursion to Forest View Grove, on the Hudson. The conveyances were the steamer John Lenox and two barges, and the stopping point the foot of Dock Street.

All went well until the excursionists were returning, and then there was a row. As near as can be ascertained, the trouble was started by William Marshall, twenty-seven years old, of 440 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, who it is said, stepped on the toes of a colored woman. The woman screamed, and her friends ran to the rescue. Policeman Gillen of the Fulton Street Police Station, Brooklyn, who was on board, tried to restore order. He was struck in the face by Marshall.

The pilot signaled for help, and Acting Inspector Cortright sent the New-York police boat patrol to the scene of trouble. Sergt. Brown and a squad of men boarded the barges at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Leonard Powell of 244 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, accused Marshall and August Pollock, twenty-one years old, of 118 Sands Street, Brooklyn, of having stolen his diamond pin worth $120. Arthur Moore of 245 West Sixtieth Street, this city, accused Marshall of having pointed a loaded revolver at him, and Mrs. Teresa Moore, twenty-eight years old, of 158 East Ninety-eighth Street, this city, was arrested on complaint of Cornelia Brown of 171 Navy Street, Brooklyn, who charged her with having stolen silverware from her basket valued at $15.

Word was sent to the Brooklyn police, and the reserves of the Fulton Street Precinct were on the pier when the excursionists landed at 9 o'clock. The prisoners were marched to the station house, followed by a crowd.

Marshall had a six-shooter in his pocket, but the diamond pin was not found either on Marshall or Pollock.

Mrs. Moore was searched to see if she had hidden the silverware she was accused of having stolen, but only 41 cents was found in her possession.

The prisoners will be arraigned before Police Justice Tighe to-day.

TAMMANY NAMES SENT BACK

Blanks Not Properly Filled by Candidates for Election Officials—Character Investigation Not Yet Made.

Great care is to be exercised this year in the selection of election officials. This was plainly indicated yesterday, when the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall was hurriedly called together by Chairman James J. Martin to consider communications from Gen. Rodenbaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, who returned the names of forty-nine of the men proposed for election officers by Tammany. The meeting was not very well attended by the leaders. Most of the Assembly districts, in fact, were represented either by the associate leaders or substitutes.

Chairman Martin presided, and the complaints were referred to the Chairmen of the districts in which the proposed election officers live. Many of the forty-nine complaints were in the cases of men who had not filled out the blanks properly. For instance, one was due to the fact that the applicant had but one indorser, whereas the blank calls for two. Another did not fill out the blank at the point where he should have said "Yes" or "No" to the question whether he earnestly intended to serve as an Inspector of Elections. In two cases applicants were rejected because their handwriting was bad. These applicants were for places as ballot clerks.

Two men from the Second Assembly District were rejected for incompetency, three from the Thirteenth Assembly District for the same cause, and one from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District was rejected on the ground of holding a city office.

In the cases of defective blanks, corrections will be made, and the blanks will be returned made out properly. In the cases where men have been rejected substitutions will be made. Inasmuch as 5,524 names of election officials were filed with the Police Commissioners by Chairman Martin of the Tammany Executive Committee, and only 49 cases of complaint have thus far been found, the Tammany men feel very well satisfied that their list as a whole is a very fair one. The examinations as to character have not been made as yet.

TOURNAMENT OF THE STATE FIREMEN

Little Falls Victor Adams Hose Company Wins the First Prize.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The closing business session of the twenty-third annual meeting of the State Firemen's Association was held this morning. Resolutions thanking the citizens of Troy for hospitality and entertainment and expressing thanks to Senators Lexow, McCarren, and Coggeshall for efforts to secure legislation favorable to firemen were adopted. A resolution expressing a hope that Senator Coggeshall will be re-elected was voted down. The business session was adjourned sine die at 11 o'clock.

The winners of the drill at the tournament this afternoon were: Victor Adams Hose Company of Little Falls, first; Laflin Hose Company of Saugerties, second; German Hose Company of Oneida, third.

Hose Race.—C. H. Graham Hose Company, Schenovus, time, 0:45 1-3, first; Torrent Hose Company, Whitehall, 0:45 23-60, second; Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, Walton, 0:48 17-20, third; Volunteer Hose Company, Vergennes, Vt., 0:46, fourth. The prizes were $300, $200, $100, and $50.

Hand-Engine Contest.—Rough and Ready Engine Company, Greenwich, 210 feet 2 inches, first; M. B. Little Engine Company, Glens Falls, 208 feet 1 inch, second; J. J. Gray Engine Company, Cambridge, 195 feet 11 inches, third; Torrent Engine Company, West Gardner, 195 feet 8 inches, fourth. The prizes were $300, $200, $100, and $50.

Hook and Ladder Contests.—D. J. Finch, Hook and Ladder Company, Glens Falls, 0:46 7-12, first; Volunteer and Hose Company, Vergennes, Vt., 0:49 1-3, second; Live Hose Company, North Tonawanda, 0:49 11-12, third. The prizes were $150, $75, and $25.

There were twelve contestants in the hose races, thirteen in the hand-engine contest, and eight in the last event.

This evening, band concerts were given. Many visiting companies arrived during the day, and the city has an animated and festive appearance. Among the organizations arriving to-day is the Exempts of Brooklyn, with a hand engine.

The convention is the largest gathering of volunteer firemen held in the State. The convention will be concluded to-morrow, with the grand parade in the afternoon.

The uniformed corps of Exempt Firemen of the old Volunteer Fire Department started from this city yesterday to attend the annual convention of Volunteer Firemen of the State of New-York at Troy. The veterans gathered at their headquarters at Jefferson Market in the afternoon, and marched, sixty strong to the pier of the Troy Line of steamboats at the foot of West Tenth Street, where they embarked for their destination. They dragged behind them the historic engine "Jefferson, 26," with which some of them used to run before the old Volunteer Department went out of existence. A band of thirty pieces accompanied the veterans.

DRANK LAUDANUM TWICE AND MAY LIVE

Mrs. Julia Hanson Threw Two Empty Bottles at Her Husband's Feet.

Mrs. Julia Hanson, forty-six years old, of 141 Sands Street, Brooklyn, quarreled with her husband last night, and then drank laudanum from a bottle. She threw the bottle at her husband's feet.

Mr. Hanson ran for a doctor. During his absence Mrs. Hanson left the house and purchased more laudanum. When Mr. Hanson returned with the doctor, Mrs. Hanson was absent.

She returned in a few minutes, and threw another empty bottle at her husband's feet. She was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital. The doctors think a stomach pump has saved her life.

Do You Feel Depressed? Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion, and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain workers.

DEFENDER AGAIN GROUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

topsides will be painted. It is expected that the yacht will be ready for launching to-morrow night.

A story was in circulation yesterday that the Valkyrie was badly strained in her hard voyage across the Atlantic. An afternoon newspaper stated that the frames in her bow were badly bent, and that one had buckled so that it had to be removed and that another one was put in its place. The story was a carefully prepared one, and gave the exact dimensions of the new piece of "iron" put in, and said that 130 rivets were necessary to secure it. It also stated that twenty-five rivets from other frame rods had slacked, and these had to be cut out and new five-eighths-inch rivets were put in their place.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Arthur Glennie and Capt. Cranfield as to the truth of this story. He was invited to go on board the Valkyrie, and inspect for himself. There was not a sign of any strain or bent frames anywhere. The yacht was braced with steel struts for her ocean voyage. These were fastened to an angle iron in the bilge, and ran to the deck beams. The Vigilant was braced in a similar way when she crossed the ocean. These struts and braces are being removed, and it is this that probably started the story of the yacht being strained.

Capt. Cranfield said the reports of the yacht being strained were "all bosh." Mr. Glennie laughed, and said he could not see where the boat was damaged beyond a little putty being squeezed out of her seams, and Mr. Kersey said:

"The voyage across the ocean did not strain our boat in the least, as far as I can see. As for any of her bow frame braces having buckled, that is almost too absurd to contradict. Why, if they had, her bows would have sent out all the putty in their seams, and you can see for yourself that they have not."

Superintendent Dickie of the Erie Basin dock said that the boat was in perfect condition. The chief carpenter on the Valkyrie was also seen, and said that the boat was not strained in any particular; but no boat could cross the Atlantic without losing some putty.

One of the busiest men on the yacht is Mr. Glennie. He works like a beaver all day long, and, in spite of this, can always find time to chat about the boat. He said yesterday: "The yacht will probably go into the water Saturday evening. On Sunday all will have a rest, and we shall be ready to sail on Monday morning. The Valkyrie will go down to the Horseshoe. I see you think over here that we were built for light weather. Well, to a certain extent that is true. One thing is certain, the Valkyrie was not built expressly for heavy weather; neither, in my opinion, was the Defender, and I think that in a gale we will stand up just as well as the American boat."

With regard to recent guesses as to the Valkyrie's measurement, Mr. Glennie said:

"While I have refrained from learning the figures myself, to be saved the necessity of humbugging any one, I should say that not one of the figures given is right."

"What do you think of the Defender from her race with the Vigilant?"

"She is a great boat, but, as I feared when I first saw her, she is rigged too lightly aloft. In a blow, with her big sail spread, I am almost certain something will be sure to weaken. Her experience the other day confirms me in that idea. If she can stand heavier spars and rigging, such as are needed in the weather we had in Tuesday's race, then she has a wonderfully designed hull for one of its size."

"What do you think of your chances?"

"I can't say anything about those. We came over here for sport, and if we lose, why, we'll take a farewell cocktail and go home with a smile."

It was said yesterday that the dry dock in the Erie Basin had been engaged to dock the Valkyrie after each race. This is done to keep her underbody as clean as possible. The Defender, if selected to race against the Valkyrie, will be docked on Aug. 31.

Many prominent yachtsmen had a look at the yacht yesterday. Mr. Chester Griswold of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, said: 'She is a powerful looking boat. Her bow looks to be very full when looking at her forward, but a broadside view does away with this fullness."

Henry Piepgrass, the City Island yacht-builder said: "She is a dangerous looking boat. Her boom is an enormous one, and a remarkable piece of construction. I am disappointed in not seeing the steel mast."

A. Cary Smith, the yacht designer, said: "It is impossible to judge a boat while on the dry dock, but she is a very imposing looking boat."

J. Fred Tams of the America's Cup Committee said: "She is finer and smoother than I expected to find her. I think she has more displacement and more wetted surface than the Defender. There are many new wrinkles about her rigging that might be adopted on our boats."

One prominent yachtsman said he thought the boom was nearer 110 than 110 feet.

At the New-York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon it was definitely announced that the first race for the America's Cpp would take place on Sept. 7, the date originally fixed by agreement with Lord Dunraven.

Lord Dunraven Sails.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—A reporter of The United Press sought an interview with Lord Dunraven on board the steamer Teutonic, on which he sailed for New-York to-day, and asked him concerning the prospects of the Valkyrie III. in the coming yacht race for the America's Cup. Lord Dunraven replied that he had nothing to say except that he and his associates would do their best to win the cup.

HORSESHOE HARBOR REGATTA.

Fine Entry List and a Good Day's Sport Expected.

The annual regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club of Larchmont, N. Y., will be sailed to-morrow, the start to be made promptly at 12 o'clock noon. It will be open to yachts under thirty-six feet, enrolled in any recognized club, the committee reserving the right to reject any entry. All yachts are to be classified by their racing length and according to the recommendations of the Yacht Racing Union, Long Island Sound.

The Beran Cup will be sailed for by open mainsail yachts owned by members of the Horseshoe Harbor Club, now held by C. M. Bird, yacht Iona. In addition to the Beran Cup, the club will give in each class where two or more boats start, in the opinion of sailing the race, silver loving cups especially designed and made for them.

The course will be from off the clubhouse, starting from an imaginary line drawn between two bats, each flying a club flag, to and around Striped Channel Buoy, to the north of Whortleberry Island, thence to and around Striped Channel Buoy to the northeast of Execution Light, leaving both buoys to port, thence to and across the starting line, leaving outer stake to port Distance, five miles. Sloops, yawls, and mainsail cabin yachts to sail course three times, and mainsail and mainsail open yachts to sail course twice.

In case it should be thought advisable to sail the course in the reverse direction, a white flag with a blue horseshoe reversed will be displayed from the Regatta Committee's boat at least twenty minutes previous to the preparatory signal, and during the preparatory interval.

If, in the judgment of the Regatta Committee, yachts in their respective classes cannot finish a race within the time limit, they shall have power to stop any or all classes at the crossing of the starting line on the first or second round. Notice will be given for finishing at the end of the first round by the hoisting of a red ball on the forward flagstaff of the Regatta Committee's boat, and a white ball for finishing at the end of the second round will be displayed.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Passed East—Steam yachts Sylvia, E. M. Brown; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Oriole, E. R. Bacon; Neira, C. A. Gould; Embla, John H. Hanan; Reva, George L. Ronalds, and Rob Roy. Sloop yacht Ranshee, Henry Boschen.

Passed West—Steam yacht Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Sapphire, A. L. Barber; Marietta, H. B. Moore; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg.

Left for the Eastward—Steam yacht Shearwater, Edward M. Brown, and cutter yacht Xara, Philip T. Dodge.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Steam yacht Manatee, T. B. Baldwin.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 22.—Arrived—Sapphire, Eugene Higgins, and proceeded West; Narwhal, C. H. Osgood. Schooner Fenella, William Hazard. Sloops Nellie, W. H. Hathaway; Gossoon, V. Clark; Clera, J. H. Adams; Wenoah, Willoughby Weston.

In Port—Steamers Huntress, Gretchen, Unquowa, Kalolah. Schooners Her Royal Highness, Charlotta, Lotus. Sloops Oriva, Married, Mariquilta, Valkyr. Sailed—Steamers Diane, William Crozier; Madeleine, Fred Mason; Gladys, Mr. Thompson. Schooners Diana, Frank Hinman; Atlanta, Frank Savin; Clytie, Henry Conard. Sloops Anaconda, A. J. Prime; Defender Messrs. Vanderbilt, Morgan, and Iselin; Oriva and Chester, C. Monroe; Helen, P. L. Smith; Hildegard, Rear Commodore Bergen, and Nera of New-Haven.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 22.—Arrived—Schooner yacht Montauk, Mr. Ledyard; schooner Clythie, Commodore Ward; sloop Althurian, Mr. Anderson; sloop Wenona, sloop Katrina, Mr. George Work.

Sailed—Steam yacht Comanche, Mr. Cannon.

At Anchor—Sloop Wizard, Col. Hester; schooner Madaline, Mr. Dickerson; schooner Emerald, J. R. Maxwell; schooner Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; schooner Telfer, Mr. Parry; steam yachts Lagonda, Mr. Austen; Magnolia, Mr. Belknap; sloop Truant, J. N. Kelley; sloop Iola, sloop Esperito, sloop Orion, schooner yacht Carrie, Mr. Merritt; cutter Clara, J. H. Adams. Steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; steam yacht Rival, Mr. Christie.

COLLEGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 22.—In Port—Steamer Indomet, New-Bedford.

Cruising—Yawl Maggie W, for Nantucket; sloop Kismet, Fall River for New-Bedford.

Sailed—Schooner Water Witch, for New-Bedford; cutter Beatrice, New-York for New-Bedford; sloop Aimee, New-York for Nantucket.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The New-Rochelle Yacht Club will give a ladies' regatta, open to members of the club, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The regatta will be sailed in classes, according to the club's rules. Each yacht must carry at least one lady and not more than three ladies. Souvenir prizes will be awarded to the ladies sailing in the winning yacht in each class. The course for all classes will be from the starting line, off the clubhouse, to and around all the buoys on Execution Reef, leaving them on the port hand, and thence to the starting line. There will be an informal dance in the evening at the clubhouse.

—The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has chartered the steamer Isabel for the use of members and guests who may wish to view the trial races to select the defender of the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup, to be held Aug. 26, 27, and 28. On each day the steamer will leave the pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8:45 A. M., and the club dock, Oyster Bay, at 11:30 A. M. On returning it will touch at club dock and at East Thirty-first Street.

—The ladies of the Bayswater Yacht Club will give a concert, reception, and dance at the clubhouse to-night. Concert from 9 to 10 o'clock. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: Mrs. William H. Budd, President; Miss Nora Graham, Secretary; Mrs. J. C. Biglin, Mrs. George Fuchs; Mrs. David N. Carvalho, Miss Bessie Richmond, Mrs. John Fallow, Miss Fannie Gilroy, Mrs. William Murray, and Miss Lucy Brady.

WARE'S PLUCKY GAME.

Beaten by a Single Stroke in the Newport Championships.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Leo Ware, although defeated, was the hero of to-day's play. The young aspirant for the interscholastic championship displayed qualities of the highest order against Foote, pulling out when Foote was at two sets to one, five, three and forty fifteen, and needed but a single stroke to win the match. But Ware postponed defeat for nearly an hour and a half and gave up only in the fifth set at 8—6.

Larned, Hovey, and Howland had comparatively easy matches, Larned having to play only nineteen games to win. Hovey got his match from Crowninshield by default in the fourth game, as Crowninshield, who is a well-known New-York player, fell and hurt his ankle so badly that he will be laid up for some weeks. Carr Neel's tennis reputation got a badly discolored eye from J. D. E. Jones, who made the Western man play fourteen games to win in each of the first two sets. Neel had a narrow escape from losing both, but finally won in straight sets.

The courts were in frightful condition and the championship court will resemble a cornfield after a cavalry charge if two matches are played on it daily. There is a steam roller handy, but it seems to be for ornament only. Bad bounds were as plentiful as in Central Park after a week of steady

NEWPORT CASINO PACKED

The Great Tableau Exhibition a Pronounced Success.

WEALTH FOR THE NEWPORT HOSPITAL

Many Entertainments Given by the Cottagers at the Beach Yesterday — Several New Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The Casino Theatre was crowded to-night for charity's sake, the tableaus for the benefit of Newport Hospital being in order. It was a gay gathering of wealth and beauty. Tickets sold at $4 each, and a hundred more could have been disposed of at the same rate. In fact, in the theatre, there was not even standing room to be had.

The pictures were marvelously fine, each participant having been selected by Eliot Gregory because his or her face resembeld as near as possible the subject of the picture. The gowns worn were very rich, made at great cost for the occasion. There was also an elaborate display of jewels. The programme was as follows:

1. Marguerite de Valois, after Porbin—Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt.
2. Jane, Countess of Harrington, after Sir Joshua Reynolds—Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.
3. Assassination of the Duc de Guise, after De La Roche—Messrs. John Ford, Worthington, Whitehouse, and R. L. Cottenet.
4. Minuet, after Boucher—Miss Hoffman and Ellis Hoffman.
5. La Bouquetiere, after Seloir—Mrs. John Jacob Astor.
6. Jordeans and His Family, after Jordeans—Miss Tiffany, Miss Cushing, John Ford, and Townsend Burden.
7. The Hon. Miss Bingham, after Sir Joshua Reynolds—Miss Edith Cushing.
8. Mme. Récamier, after David—Miss Edith Bright.
9. Marie Antoinette, after Vigee La Brun—Miss Brice.
10. La Sultana, after van Loo—Miss Alice Bright.
11. Amusement d'Hiver, after Boucher—Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Mr. Archie Crawford sang.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include: From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, visiting Cornelius Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey, Jr., visiting Mrs. Hugh Dickey.

Other prominent arrivals include: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sellick of Brooklyn, and Count C. de Buisseret, and the Marquis de Montaglian, of the Diplomatic Corps.

Registered at the Casino to-day were William D. Sloane, Frederic Bronson, J. E. Poallon, Thomas Meyer, Miss Charles Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey, Jr.; Lyman L. Cromwell, Montefiore Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, New-York; Count C. de Buisseret, Marquis de Montaglian, Washington; J. Arthur Beebe, E. Pierson Beebe, E. R. Lamson, F. B. Fay, J. Brooks Fenno, Boston; Mrs. William Goddard, Providence; Mrs. J. Ernest Miller, Miss Sherrell, Brooklyn; William Pennington, Baltimore.

Mrs. John A. Robinson will give a ball Sept. 2.

Cottage entertainments were given today by Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Mrs. William Post.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include George C. Thomas, A. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, Jr.; Miss Angelica Smith, Philadelphia; George W. Gardner, Chauncey T. Richmond, F. T. Henshaw, Providence; Samuel Clark, Newark; William H. Claftin, Miss Emily Claftin, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Catlin, St. Louis.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 22.—The clear, slightly warmer weather of to-day attracted every one out of doors, and there was a great deal of driving and golf playing. All the players were down at the links this morning and made the rounds. There were also many spectators in the tents, and on the piazza of the little clubhouse. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Wright Barclay, John E. Alexandre, Parkman Shaw, and Mr. Cotting were among those who played.

The Barnes family and some others drove down to Lake Mahkeenac, and Miss Barnes got out her sailboat and beat some of the other young women in a sailing match round the lake. The breeze was steady, but not very strong.

A driving party was in Lenox to-day, in which were S. W. Donne, Jr., of Washington, D. C., and John H. C. Church and Gordon Tweed of Lowell.

Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a dinner of a dozen covers this evening at her country house.

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay has issued invitations for a large luncheon Saturday for her guests—Miss Grace Rockwell, Miss Martha Babbitt, and Miss Hannah Carter of New-York.

Miss Gertrude Barclay will arrive at Bonnie Brae to-morrow from Bar Harbor.

The Lenox Band gave an open air concert to-night on the Park in front of the Post Office. Many of the cottagers were out to hear the music, and the plazzas of the hotel were thronged.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven returned from a short visit to New-York to-night.

John Sloane sailed Wednesday, and will arrive in Lenox some time next week. Mrs. Sloane and the rest of the family have come on to Wyndhurst from Bar Harbor where they have been for some weeks.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Albany Country Club's open-air horse show will take place at the Union Avenue Running Park on Monday and Tuesday next. Among those who have already made entries are Mrs. Benjamin Wood, C. H. Smith, W. B. Baldwin, Mrs. W. B. Baldwin, Miss Emma Wood, H. A. Stoerzer, Dorland's Riding Academy, Louis V. Bell, Edward Kearney, E. W. Kearney, A. Bernheimer, Ackley C. Schuyler, Frederick R. Georwey, Edward L. Kernochan, J. S. Bernheimer, Mrs. James J. O'Brien, G. A. Joslin, George R. Weaver, G. Manheimer, S. H. Solomon, Scott Cameron, Mrs. John Gerken, H. A. Sheftall, Frank C. Daly, Theodore Gleason, W. V. B. Kipp of New-York City, W. W. Worden, S. E. Strong, T. C. Sheehan, W. B. Gage, J. A. Manning, S. K. Raymond, W. McNeary, S. A. Waring, J. Webb, and R. Barnett of Saratoga Springs, W. E. Woolley, Thomas Hager, and Paul Hockelesser of Buffalo, Charles Sweeney of Utica, F. C. Houck, W. Quinn, F. C. Herrick, Miss J. E. Nolan, Miss B. M. Nolan, L. A. Whitney, C. A. Houck, and F. J. Nolan of Albany, the West Albany Stock Yards Company, William Jenkins of Syracuse, W. E. Murphy, M. E. Wendel, and G. R. Sherman of Port Henry, and D. Wolffe of Providence, R. I.

The attendance on the Saratoga Summer lectures this morning was the largest so far this season. Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin, Ohio, delivered a lecture upon "The Geological History of Our Great Lakes."

John Lund of the Grand Union Hotel Orchestra was the recipient of a testimonial concert and hop this evening. Miss Charlotte Maconda, prima donna soprano of New-York City, assisted, as did Joseph Haiffner.

The Rev. G. W. Nicholson of Bridgeport, Conn., conducted the Union Mission service to-day.

Mrs. Walter S. Henry sang in Congress Spring Park this evening.

The first Presbyterian Oriental opened this evening, and will be continued to-morrow.

A banner calling attention to the second annual floral fête, Thursday afternon and evening, Sept. 5, has been suspended across Broadway.

William Jerome's Broadway Comedians presented "Town Topics" at the Town Hall this evening.

Saratoga is being favored with perfect weather. The arrivals to-day are the heaviest so far this week. Among the late arrivals from New-York are:

G. E. Dodge, Mrs. G. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kahn, Mrs. E. J. Burke, Gertrude Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Beach, Mrs. M. L. Koenig, J. A. Hayden, D. Fugnet, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, Miss Burke, G. Fellows, F. W. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Strong, J. Schultz, Mrs. Rothschild, O. L. Peters, Miss H. C. Wood, L. Whitehead, A. B. Herzog, J. W. Moore, C. F. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Firmski, Miss C. Lawrence, F. Jennett, O. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Foshay, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Baumgarten, F. W. Cronkite, Mrs. M. J. Elias, S. Wolff, Miss A. Switzer, R. S. Rice, P. Divver, H. M. Shilling, G. F. Sharkey, J. F. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Percaird, S. M. Getty, A. L. Ott, M. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Y. D. Schilling, G. B. Emmon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson, Miss A. Adams, Miss C. Adams, H. Well, A. Cridge, J. M. Jeffrey, H. B. Spring, J. H. C. Kinkaid, S. G. Donaldson, J. Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowensberry, G. S. Coddington, J. W. Midget, C. H. Freeborn, C. H. Morrison, Miss H. E. Morrison, Miss M. Miller, Mrs. M. Kennedy, B. P. Rothrock, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Winter, J. O. Benaga, and E. P. Manson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Miller, Miss E. Morrison, Mrs. M. Muller, J. J. Muller, Miss J. Kennedy, E. J. Moar, H. Lang, Mrs. D. Schultz, R. F. Jackson, E. N. Lawton, Jr., A. G. Lamb, Miss R. Phillips, Mrs. Rosenburg, J. McHenry, J. Fridmen, L. J. Hober, Mrs. C. M. Newman, Dr. V. C. Bell, Mrs. T. L. Lynch, Miss E. C. Claffin, Dr. C. W. Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Doherty, G. H. Wallace, Miss E. F. Foster, Mrs. J. E. Wickoff, C. H. Smith, Miss J. McBride, Miss G. H. Wallace, J. E. Wickoff, W. C. Howes, Miss R. MacBride, Mrs. E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnson, L. Gieason, Miss E. Van Zandt, Miss L. McNespic, Miss J. McNespic, Mrs. A. Van Zandt, Miss B. Colign, Miss Anna Inker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacobs, Miss F. Colign, Mr. Dyer, Mrs. L. K. Shoemaker. From Brooklyn: E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. White, B. M. Nichols, W. C. Provost, Miss J. L. Hammond, Miss F. Nichols, Miss L. Nichols, Mr. E. W. Provost, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hammond, W. F. Maguire, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Maguire, Miss E. Maguire, F. F. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whalen, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Roemmelle, F. B. Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Powell, J. F. Merino, Miss De Bermingham, Mrs. J. F. Merino, Mrs. J. A. Green, M. G. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Keiser, Master Keiser, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Allen. Washington: Miss A. L. Smith, J. F. Chamberlin, Miss E. G. Denning, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Friedlander, E. E. Baldwin, L. A. Caroman, Mrs. J. J. Key, Miss A. M. Key. From Baltimore: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Meehan, and F. S. Baer.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The State Legislative Committeemen on Good Roads returned last night delighted with their drive. They pronounced the road around Canadarago Lake the finest in the State, and perhaps the fact that J. Lee Taller took them the twelve miles, with twelve persons on the drag, in an hour and fifteen minutes without turning a hair on his horses, speaks more for the roadbed than they possibly could.

The annual benefit for the Boys' Club, under the patronage and direction of Mrs. Robert Taller, will be given at the Summer Theatre to-morrow evening. Mrs. Taller has arranged a very attractive programme of tableaus by the guests of the hotels. Singing by Miss Florence Boese, Miss Jennie Dutton, Purdon Robinson, and Barclay Dunham; recitations by Miss E. Louise Hindo and Fred Grant Young. As usual, the benefit will be a great social event in the personality both of actors and audience.

The home nine again defeated the Murray Hills this afternoon before a large gathering of ladies. The star playing of the day was done by Summersgill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker from the Earlington drove to Five Mile Point this afternoon for dinner.

At the Earlington to-day form New-York are James M. McGuire, Edward Lang, and Charles F. Hamlin and family.

New-Yorkers at the Spring House to-day are W. H. Osgood, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Walton, Miss Emily Walton, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Goodmire.

ALEXANDRIA BAY.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The season is waning, but the hotels are filled to the doors. There was an unusually heavy arrival to-night. This season will go into history as the most successful ever enjoyed by the Thousand Islands resorts.

The weather is rather cold and bleak, but indications are favorable for a pleasant period to follow.

These are the New-Yorkers who arrived to-day: Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Tooker; F. W. Tooker; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seymour, Mrs. D. S. Babcock, James Babcock.

These are from Brooklyn: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Miss Ella Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lantz.

Secretary Carlisle and family have arrived here on the United States supply steamer Amaranth. They will remain until to-morrow.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.

President Roosevelt One of the Many Complainants—Cpl. Grant Compliments One of the Accused Men.

A large number of policemen were before Commissioner Grant yesterday on charges, many of them for minor offenses.

Patrolmen Isaac Milhauser and John J. Smith of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station were arraigned on charges made by Roundsman John G. Taylor, now of the Leonard Street Station. The complaint against Milhauser was that he made false charges against Roundsman Taylor and gave false testimony under oath while under examination. Patrolman Smith was accused of giving false testimony in the matter of the charges against Roundsman Taylor.

Attorney David N. Neuoerger appeared for the accused policemen. The case caused considerable discussion. Col. Grant said that Milhauser was a good officer and had ability enough to be a Captain, but that he had one great fault, and that was that he was always trying to "get even" on his superior officers who made complaints against him.

"That is not true," Mr. Commissioner, said Milhauser. "This is the first complaint I have ever made against a superior officer."

Commissioner Roosevelt came into the court at this time and took part in the case. He said to Milhauser that it was bad for an officer to have the reputation of trying to "get even" with his superiors.

Mr. Neuberger said that if the reputation of the accused man was to be gone into, he was prepared to show that he had a better reputation than his accuser. The upshot of the matter was that Commissioner Grant closed the case and simply reprimanded Milhauser. "Don't try and get back at your superior officers again," was Mr. Roosevelt's advice to Milhauser as he left the courtroom.

President Roosevelt appeared as complainant against Patrolman Joseph Warner of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, whom he caught smoking while in uniform and conversing with two women in the corridor of the Criminal Court Building on Aug. 13. The officer admitted his guilt. He said the two women asked him how they could get to see a prisoner in the Tombs. The Commissioner was lenient with Warner because he told the truth.

Policeman Dennis Shea of the Madison Street Station was tried on charges of assault, made by Daniel Barnett, a longshoreman of 62 Monroe Street. Barnett said that on the night of Aug. 8 the patrolman assaulted him at Cherry and Catharine Streets without cause. Barnett admitted that he had been drinking a little on the night in question. He also admitted that he had been arrested three times, and that on each occasion he had trouble with a policeman. Shea's lawyer also brought the fact that a brother of Barnett was now serving six months on the Island for trouble he had with a policeman, and that another brother was recently arrested on a charge of burglary. It also came out that Policeman Shea had arrested one of Barnett's brothers. Barnett admitted that he butted Shea in the stomach, knocking him into the gutter.

Col. Grant dismissed the complaint and complimented Shea for the way in which he was performing his duty. "You have a bad neighborhood," he said, "and you are doing your duty well. Keep it up. I compliment you."

Sergt. George Osborne of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station was charged by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company with neglecting to show his railroad certificate, as required by the rules of the Police Department, at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street elevated station on Aug. 14, and with swearing at and threatening the ticket chopper. Bernard Kiernan, the railroad man threatened, said that the Sergeant and his daughter entered the station early in the morning. The Sergeant bought a ticket for his companion and dropped it in the box and then showed his shield. He demanded to see the Sergeant's certificate, and the Sergeant, after fumbling among some papers in his pocket, expressed his contempt for the railroad man and said he would buy a ticket rat'er than show his certificate.

Sergt. Osoorne said in defense that when he passed the ticket chopper there was a large crowd of business men behind him, and when he tried to find his certificate they abused him for blocking the way. He told Kiernan that he was very foolish to stop him when he saw his shield, but he denied that he swore at him or threatened him.

Commissioner Grant reserved his decision and adjourned the trial until Thursday next.

NAVESINK HIGHLANDS FLAGS WORN OUT

A New Set Is Needed for the Liberty Pole of the Nation.

Keeper Thompson of the Twin Lighthouse, at the Navesink Highlands, who, by order of the Government, has charge of the floating of the flag from the National liberty pole at that point, has notified the committee in charge that his last flag can do service but a few days.

It will be remembered that the National liberty pole was erected at this point by contributions from all over the United States, and the flag first floated from it as the navies of the world assembled in this harbor for the great Columbian anniversary and naval parade.

The intent was that the National ensign from this lofty liberty pole should be the last thing seen from aboard ship in departing and the first in approaching the commercial metropolis of the United States.

The first set of flags was presented by the members of the Lyceum League of America, a literary society of young men, whose average age is nineteen years. The second set was given by the members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, with a vote of thanks from that organization to the committee for erecting the pole. The third set is now wanted. It must include flags of different sizes, so as to meet every condition of the wind, and the estimated cost is $142.50.

Those desiring to contribute can address their contributions to the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, 12 East Twenty-third Street, New-York, Post Office box 75, and they will be acknowledged through the press.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Tottenville, S. I., Aug. 22.—A large frame residence in East Broadway was destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with the greater part of its contents. The building was owned by Mrs. Isabelle Irving and was occupied by her as a boarding house. The cause of the fire is not known.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Fire destroyed the carhouse and depot of the Watertown and Brownville Street Railroad Company at Brownville this morning, with a motor car and trailer. Total loss, $7,000; no insurance.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 22.—Wolf Brothers' stables burned down this morning. The Wolf brothers operated a line of stages at this place. The damage done by the fire will amount to about $10,000.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 22.—The outbuildings on the farm of the late Congressman James Bishop, in Raritan Township, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $2,000.

Denver, Col., Aug. 22.—McPhee & McGinnitty's five-story planing mill, Wazee and Eighteenth Streets, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $30,000.

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C. O'D. ISELIN THE COMPLAINANT

He Will Accuse a Yacht Captain of Having Kidnapped Joseph Ponorost, Fourteen Years Old.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—At the instigation of Mr. C. O'D. Iselin of this place a warrant was sworn out last Monday by William H. Shulte, a constable at Hudson Park, for the arrest of Capt. Charles Morss of the yacht J. S. N., owned by F. B. Van Derveer of 503 West End Avenue, New-York.

The cause of the trouble is Joseph Ponorost, fourteen years old, who was employed on the yacht. Capt. Morss was accused of a violent assault on the boy. According to the story, the boy had been kept at work on board the yacht for three weeks, and shore leave had been refused him. The boy stole ashore Sunday and had a few hours of liberty. When he returned to the pier he met Capt. Morss, who, it is claimed, administered a severe thrashing. It is further stated that the Captain took the boy aboard the yacht and, lashing him to the mast, whipped him with a rope's end.

The case came up for hearing to-day and J. A. Van Zellen of Martin J. Keough's law office appeared for the prosecution and Lawyer M. J. Kierney represented the interests of Capt. Morss. When the case was called no one appeared to prosecute, and the Justice dismissed the case against the Captain.

The reason for the non-appearance of Mr. Iselin, the prosecutor, was that he proposes to abandon the charge of assault and will begin proceedings against Capt. Morss on the charge of kidnapping the boy.

On what evidence this charge will be based is not known. According to the story told to Judge Wolf by the boy, he comes from New-York, where, he says, his parents live. Capt. Morss says he picked the boy up at College Point, and that the youngster was perfectly willing to go aboard, and even asked for work. The skipper also claimed that he had trouble with the boy several times during the cruise up the Sound, and on various occasions caught him in lies.

OVER 300 PEACE SOCIETIES IN THE WORLD

Youngest One Recently Started in Scotland by the Marquis of Lorne.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 22.—The treasurer's report showed the receipts of the Universal Peace Union for the past year to have been $1,348; disbursements, $1,312.

Dr. Ellen Goedell Smith read a paper to-day entitled, "Causes for Warfare and Their Remedy." Her discourse was mainly directed toward the lines of education of youth, and against "boy brigades" in Sunday schools and military drill schools.

Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby spoke of peace work abroad. She said that there were 300 peace societies, 72 of which were represented in the Peace Congress in Antwerp a year ago. The youngest peace society, she said, was recently organized in Scotland by the Marquis of Lorne.

Mrs. James M. Earle read a paper on "Peace in the Home." Oliver S. Fell of Philadelphia spoke of William Penn's peace principles, and made a strong argument for peace. H. Hall delivered a powerful temperance address, J. K. Bucklin, Ph. D. of Mystic, read a paper on "True Education."

William Lloyd Garrison of Boston, said: No one can contemplate the present phase of our social organization without perceiving its threatening cloud, full of explosive possibilities. Are we doing what we should to secure peace through purity? Or are we simply talking peace while conniving at wrongs that make for war?

For instance, how many of my hearers are sustaining a protective tariff? Are attempting for selfish motives to injure fellow-workers who are by accident of a different nationality? If any such there are, they are actively contributing to the hatred of nations, practically denying the sentiment of brotherly love, promoting jealousies and race hatreds, encouraging the support of armies and navies, and doing everything to foster strife and war. A thousand peace conventions will be less to the cause of peace than one edict of free trade.

"Free trade," to borrow Richard Cobden's noble phrase, "is the international law of God." Conversely it may be truthfully said that protection is the international law of the devil. Armies, navies, forts, arsenals, revenue cutters, expensive Custom Houses, spies, perjurers, useless lawsuits, special privileges, political corruption, all these are the necessary attributes of protection. Free trade asks not much aid or such defenders.

As peace men we deplore the growing military spirit of the Nation. We protest against the waste of money expended for vessels of enormous cost, each one of which represents the hard earnings wrung from impoverished people. We deprecate the extravagance of coast fortifications to defend us from nothing but our own provoked aggressions; for, with a just Government and equal laws, foreign nations have no more reason to attack the United States than to attack the moon.

A cessation of overworked sentiment of patriotism and blind worship of the flag will mark a solid advance toward peace. If patriotism be not the refuge of scoundrels, as Dr. Johnson said, it surely is the shibboleth place for demagogues and "buncombe." It is made to cover such multitudinous pension frauds that posterity, in contemplating the vast sums exacted from labor to pay the unblushing claims of conscienceless soldiers, may naturally infer that the Northern army was composed of Hessians. How little they will understand the spirit of the real soldier who fought for principle!

And the flag! It is an emblem only, and respect for it depends upon the civilization it represents.

I shall thrill at the sight of the bunting when it protects the accused but untried negro from lynchers; when a good Indian may still be a live one; when Chinamen can have their rights in California and in Massachusetts; when it means welcome to the persecuted and down-trodden of all lands; when half its citizens are not disfranchised on account of sex; when the Government depends on justice and not on brute force to settle the grievances of labor; when it stands for equal opportunity and unhampered trade, then I shall take off my hat to it. Meantime its reminder of tolerated shames makes me blush and hang his head. I do not care to see it flaunted over the schoolhouses, and thinks there are nobler emblems with which to stimulate in youth the love of right and humanity.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, two days' extension; Col. Samuel Brick, Assistant Adjutant General, one month; Major George K. Smith, Paymaster, seven days; Capt. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, one month; Lieut. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Fourth Artillery, seven days' extension.

—Court-Martial at Fort Warren, Mass.—Detail—Col. Richard Loder, Capt. Asher C. Taylor, Lieuts. Hamilton Rowan, Louis Ostheim, Daniel W. Ketcham, Warren H. Mitchell, Second Artillery, and Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—The following transfers have been ordered: Batteries C and M, Second Artillery, from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Warren, Mass., Major William Sinclair, and Batteries B and D, Second Artillery, from Fort Warren to Fort Adams.

—Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Fifth Artillery, has been appointed Judge Advocate of the court-martial at San Francisco Cal., vice Lieut. John D. Miley, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

—Capt. E. R. Hills and Lieuts. J. D. Miley and Peyton C. March, Fifth Artillery, will conduct the battery competition of the Fifth Artillery at Fort Canby, Washington.

—Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, First Infantry, has been relieved from duty with the recruiting office at San Francisco, Cal., and will join his company.

—Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, Fifth Artillery, has been detailed recruiting officer at Fort Mason, Cal., vice Lieut. P. C. March, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

LETTER FROM EX-CONSUL WALLER

The United States Government Taking All Measures Possible in Regard to His Imprisonment.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 22.—Senator Baker yesterday received an autograph letter from John Waller, ex-Consul at Tamatave, written in his cell in a French prison, touching upon his imprisonment. Waller says:

I wish here to direct your attention to my case, of which you are already aware, and to ask you to use every honorable and available means at your disposal, both as Senator and a friend, to secure me, as an American citizen, the restoration of my liberty, of which I am now deprived by your sister republic, France. As a Kansan, I am sure you will take great pride in doing all that lies in your power to accomplish this end.

I will thank you if you will kindly call at the State Department and carefully examine the copy of the letters which I wrote to my wife and one to George E. Tesiere. The latter is a British subject and a business man of Antananarivo, Madagascar, and is in no way connected with the Malagasy or Hova Army, nor has he ever borne arms against the French Government, and certainly my wife has not, nor is she an enemy to France in any sense whatever. If Mr. Tesiere is an enemy in any way to France, in so far as I know or have seen, it may be that he is considered as such from the fact that he is an energetic competitor and business rival of houses controlled by French citizens in Madagascar. As you are a lawyer of long experience, I ask you to carefully notice the testimony of Capt. Laversot on this point, and note at the same time that it was on his testimony that the prosecution seem to have based their charge that I was guilty of corresponding with the enemy of France.

I submit that the evidence for the prosecution utterly failed to sustain or support the charge under which I was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Adee, authorizes the statement that information has been received from Ambassador Eustis in response to urgent instructions cabled him some three weeks ago that the record of the proceedings and evidence in the court-martial of Mr. Waller at Tamatave is expected to reach Paris toward the end of this month. Mr. Eustis also reports that access to Mr. Waller has been accorded to him, after repeated and urgent requests made on the reiterated orders of the Department of State. The department not having been advised whether Mr. Eustis has taken advantage of this permission to delegate a competent deputy to visit the prison near Clairvaux, where Mr. Waller is at present confined, and confer with him, Mr. Adee has instructed him by telegraph that he should do so at once, if not already done.

Mr. Adee adds that this result, reached after repeated telegraphic instruction, shows the constant activity of the Department of State in the Mr. Waller's case, and it is hoped that the production of the evidence before the court martial will enable the department to form a judgment touching the conviction of Mr. Waller. The International right of this Government to demand the evidence upon which conviction was reached, in order that it may determine its action in the case, is unquestionable, and is fortified by abundant precedent.

It will be remembered that the proceedings were asked for in the case of the American citizens lately tried by court-martial in Honolulu on charges of treason to the Government of the Hawaiian Republic, and the documents were promptly forthcoming. The delay of the French Government in responding to the first demands of the United States in Mr. Waller's case has not been fully explained, although it was alleged that the record of the proceedings of the court which tried him remained in fact in Tamatave, notwithstanding that our Consul at that place was informed on April 17 that it had already at that date been sent to France, and the delay has been occasioned by the necessity of sending for it.

The department has no later information of the movements of Mrs. Waller and her four children since the dispatch of Consul Campbell of Port Louis, Mauritius, announcing that, under the department's cabled instructions to provide them with passage home, they were to sail from that place for France on the 20th of this month on their way to the United States. Mr. Eustis has been instructed to take care of Mrs. Waller and her children on their arrival in France, and to furnish them with passage to the United States by steamer.

ATTACK ON SECRETARY DEWEY BASELESS

Statement by the Board of Regents Exonerates Him Completely.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The following was given out from the Regents' Department to-day:

"The facts about the last effort to defame Secretary Dewey are these: The first version of the slander was that he had bought a house, and therefore must have stolen from the state to pay for it. When it was learned that it was mortgaged for two-thirds its value, the story was inverted and printed that he was a rascal because he had mortgaged it for more than it was worth.

"The house was bought when he first came to Albany. The loan on it was suggested by the President of Vassar, not by Mr. Dewey. An expert was sent to examine the property, and determine what sum was a safe loan. A lawyer was then sent to make careful examination and complete the papers.

"Since buying the house, extensive improvements have been made. The item, however, has no possible atom of significance, except to show the desperate straits of the men who have attempted to traduce the department of higher education and its Secretary."

Remarried for Insurance Purposes.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 22.—After thirty-nine years of married life, Heinrich Schultz and his wife, Anna, of 105 Washington Street, Hoboken, had to be remarried, as they had lost their marriage certificate, and it was required for insurance purposes.

The filing of the certificate to-day in the Board of Health Office disclosed the fact that the ceremony had been performed a month ago by the Rev. J. W. Rodolph.

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END OF GREENHUT RULE

The Successor to the Whisky Trust Incorporated.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY CONFIRMED

Directors and Officers of the New American Spirits Manufacturing Company Elected—Plans for the Future.

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the successor to the Whisky Trust, was yesterday incorporated with the Secretary of State in Albany and also in New-York County. Its object, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, is to carry on a general business of distilling spirits, including the distilling, redistilling, and rectifying of high wines, alcohol, spirits, gins, and whiskies of all kinds, with principal business office in New-York City.

The capital is $35,000,000, of which $7,000,000 shall be preferred stock entitled to a dividend of not exceeding 5 per cent. in any one year, which dividend shall be noncumulative, and payable out of the net earnings before any dividend is paid upon the common stock. The capital stock is divided into one-hundred-dollar shares, and the company will begin business with a capital of $100,000.

The Directors are S. M. Rice, Richard B. Hartshorne, Jules S. Bache, T. M. Wentworth, F. M. Lockwood, Henry S. Carney, Nathan Bijur of New-York City; William E. Hutton of Cincinnati, Clarence Buckingham of Chicago; Edward B. Easton, and Walter Barker of Peoria, Ill.; each of whom subscribes for five shares of stock. Richard B. Hartshorne, John I. Waterbury, Frank L. Lockwood, Jules S. Bache, and William E. Hutton subscribe for 945 shares as a committee acting under the agreement of reorganization. The company paid an incorporation tax of $45,750 at Albany.

Immediately upon the completion of the incorporation, a meeting of the Directors was held at the office of Mr. Bijur. There were present Messrs. Rice, Hartshorne, Bache, Lockwood, Easton, Bijur, and Wentworth. The details of the organization of the corporation were perfected, and the following officers elected: S. M. Rice, President; R. B. Hartshorne, Vice President and Chairman of the board; Jules S. Bache, Treasurer; T. H. Wentworth, Secretary; Nathan Bijur, General Counsel.

The Reorganization Committee was also in session during the day, but none of its members nor of the board of the new company, nor the counsel, felt at liberty to give the details of the deliberations. It was intimated, however, that the committee intended to take a number of additional steps toward placing the new company in an entirely independent and profitable position, and that, pending the final winding up of the receivership and the consummation of the committe's plans, no immediate change in the status of the reorganization would be made.

Of the Directors of the new company, Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. Bache, Mr. Lockwood, and Mr. Hutton are well-known in the connection by reason of their membership on the Reorganization Committee.

S. M. Rice was elected President of the old Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company at the instance of the Reorganization Committee last April. He is regarded as the most famaliar with the distilling situation in the United States.

Mr. Wentworth has for years been prominently identified with reorganization work, and through his close connection with John I. Waterbury and the Manhattan Trust Company represents important financial interests active in the distilling enterprise.

Mr. Carney is President of the Board of Electrical Control of the City of New-York, and, it is understood, was selected as the representative of important investors, who hold a large block of the distilling stock.

Mr. Buckingham is a Director in the National Bank of America and the American Exchange National Bank, both of Chicago, and in the Davenport and Rock Island Railroad, and other corporations. He is well known in Chicago as the intimate, personal, and business associate of John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, whose support of the Reorganization Committee in Chicago proved so effective. Mr. Mitchell's bank is one of the larg

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New-York.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Old Dessauer.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	57	57	61
6 A. M.	57	56	60
9 A. M.	60	62	63
12 M.	70	65	69
4 P. M.	76	66	71
6 P. M.	76	65	70
9 P. M.	70	67	70
12 P. M.	67	67	69

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....66⅝
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....63¼
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....66
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....71

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

If harmony among Democrats on State issues in this State meant what some of our sympathetic Republican friends pretend to think it means, neither we nor they would need to worry much about its success or failure. If it involved nothing more than the possession of the State offices and the control of jobs in the Legislature, there would be more or less harmony among those who are after these things, and something quite different among the rest of the 700,000 Democrats of New-York. But it happens—and the Republicans whose opinion is worth considering know it perfectly well—that the Democratic Party of the State of New-York has definite and serious purposes, with which neither spoils nor jobbery have anything to do, and it is these purposes that give the party its vitality, and preserve it against defeat and against betrayal by self-seekers in its own ranks.

In State affairs the chief purpose of the party is fairly expressed by the phrase "home rule"—that is, the concentration in each considerable community of power and responsibility in the management of its own affairs. That is a highly practical, extremely important, and peculiarly American principle. It is worthy of the sustained and earnest efforts of intelligent and honest men. It is gaining with every year the interest of such men. We know of no means by which it can be secured other than Democratic administration, because it is openly or secretly opposed and distrusted or hated by the Republicans. We think it to be the duty of all who believe in that principle in this State to support in every practical and honorable way the only party by which it can be secured. Our Republican opponents hold precisely the contrary view, and have the contrary desire, but if their policy is disinterested and ours selfish and partisan—as they would like to make out—we are willing to abide the decision of the people.

In National matters the essential purposes of the Democratic Party are the reform of the tariff, economy in expenditure, a generous but just and clean pension roll, and the devotion of public moneys to public and not to private ends. In the State of New-York—and, for that matter, in the majority of the Democracy throughout the Union—sound currency is also a Democratic purpose. On all these questions, except the currency, the Republican Party is directly opposed to the Democratic Party. It is in favor of a tariff for the benefit of special interests, and of extravagant expenditure and reckless pensions by which high-tariff taxation can be excused, and the inevitable consequence, as shown by the history of the politics of thirty years, is that the party management is dominated by pecuniary interests. As it has been in the past, it will be in the future. Should the Republicans elect their President next year, they would secure, by whatever concession the men holding the balance of power should exact, the control of the Senate. Then they would proceed to overhaul the tariff. They could no more help doing so than water can help running down hill. That, in our judgment, would be a misfortune which should be resisted by all available and honorable means. Holding the protective principle in taxation to be vicious, harmful, and necessarily corrupting, and seeing that, in this case, its reapplication would be sure to involve another mischievous compromise with the silver men, like the Sherman act, we believe it to be the clear duty of Democrats to do all in their power to prevent such a result.

The Democratic Party is badly divided in a number of States, notably along the border between the North and South—in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland. In Kentucky and Missouri the division comes from the effort of sound-money Democrats to wrest the organization from the control of the silver men. They had no choice, because either the party must stand for sound money or be hopelessly defeated in National elections. In Maryland, the division comes from the resistance of Democrats who believe in tariff reform, in sound money, and in honest politics, to Senator Gorman, who has been false to all these principles. The case in these States is wholly unlike that of the party in New-York. There is no difference among Democrats here as to sound money or tariff reform, and there would be none as to honest politics if the honest men would stand by their principles. It is for the support of the essential principles of Democracy that we urge union in the State organization. It is something worth fighting for, and none understand that fact more clearly than our opponents.

STERN JUSTICE.

Mr. Justice Tighe of Brooklyn has a great aversion to officers of the law who secure evidence of lawbreaking without the knowledge and consent of the lawbreakers. He has personal reasons for this aversion, which are as notorious as his connection with prizefighting at Coney Island. But his feeling is not narrow. It extends to all violators of a certain sort of laws. Yesterday the Justice committed a policeman for the Grand Jury because he had secured a bet on a horse race from a couple of prisoners whom he arrested.

"If a policeman," said this wise Judge, "should give a man a pistol and tell him to shoot another person in order to secure evidence of a murder, that would be a crime, would it not? Well, this case is just on the same line." It is, of course, quite useless to point out to Justice Tighe the fallacy of this illustration, and of the argument based upon it. He refuses to acknowledge that the intent governs the interpretation of the act. The policeman's intention was not to secure the commission of an isolated offense, but the punishment and prevention of offenses by men who could be detected and brought to justice only in this way. The practice and the principle by which it is justified are as old as police systems. Probably Mr. Tighe sees this plainly enough. He simply does not wish to have the offenses either detected, prevented, or punished. His sympathy is with the offender—and very naturally.

STRIVING FOR THE STATE SENATE.

If the Democrats of this State fully realize the importance of controlling the Legislature for the next three years, for which the election of a majority of the Senators this year is necessary, they will not fail to take advantage of every division among their opponents and every defection on account of Platt's bossism, and they will refrain from dissensions of their own and from bossism on their side.

The fact that the Senate chosen this year will take part in the election of a United States Senator at the session of 1897 is less important than the legislation to be accomplished in the meantime, for a joint convention may be Democratic when the Senate is not, but no Democratic legislation can be got with a Republican Senate. It ought to be an easy matter by an energetic canvass to convince the people of this State that the legislation which the Democrats would give them will be better for their interests than that which they would get from a Republican Legislature dominated by Platt.

First of all, the record of the last session should be pressed upon their attention as an evidence of what is to be expected from the continuance of the same control. Promising fewer offices and commissions and diminished public expenses, the Republicans actually increased the number of place holders and largely raised the cost of the State Government. Their investigations of "Democratic extravagance" came to nothing, and a tax rate increased by one-half shows which party is more addicted to reckless expenditures. Not only can the Democrats safely promise greater economy and a lower tax rate, but they can nominate candidates whose character will be an assurance that the promise will be fulfilled.

A matter of legislation of the greatest importance in the next three years is local self-government, the control and regulation of the affairs which concern the people of a city or a town alone by the people of such city or town through authorities of their own choice—"government of the people, by the people, for the people" in their own local concerns. The Democratic Party is beyond question in this State the only party from which anything is to be hoped for in behalf of local "home rule" legislation. The Republican Party has always been for the continual meddling of State authority in local affairs, and especially the affairs of cities, and it never made a worse record in that respect than last Winter. Its meddling has never been in purpose or in effect for better municipal government, but for compelling a division of spoils and diverting public employment and public money to the benefit of party. Considering the record of the last session, what is there to hope for "home rule" or for municipal reform if Platt again controls the Legislature, as he is striving to do in every Senatorial and Assembly district "up the State"? What have we and the people of other cities not to fear in the way of coercion and oppression by State authority? There will be no hope of "local option" in any matter of importance, and the cause of self-government will be seriously set back.

The Republicans express confidence in their ability to elect twenty-eight of the thirty-one Senators outside the Counties of New-York and Kings, conceding only the Albany, the Oneida, and the Chemung-Tompkins-Schuyler districts as doubtful, but their calculations are based upon the votes of last year and the year before, when Democrats were engaged in defeating their own bosses, and Republicans were making the promises which they have since broken. If we take the vote of the last Presidential election as indicating the normal strength of parties in this State, we shall find that there was a Democratic majority in the counties which make up nine of the Senate districts which the Republicans now claim as theirs. There is ample reason why the Democrats should recover their normal strength this year, and, in the legislative elections, make some gain on account of the issues directly involved. With earnest and united effort, with good candidates and a vigorous canvass, there is no reason why they should not elect a majority of the Senators and Assemblymen.

DEFENDER AND VALKYRIE.

The emphatic denial, by a gentleman whose relations to the Defender syndicate make his words authoritative, that any serious injury was done to the yacht in the trial race of last Tuesday will be very gratifying to all patriotic Americans. In the course of time our English friends are bound to get their cup back, and their chances have never appeared to be more favorable than they are now. But all will hope to see the day when the United States must relinquish the blue ribbon of the seas put off as far as possible.

Experts who have carefully viewed her hull while on exhibition in the Erie Basin have generally expressed it as their belief that the Valkyrie is the most dangerous boat that has ever come from England in search of the America's Cup. And most of them are of the opinion that rumors that she cannot carry her canvas in a blow are quite unfounded.

There is all the more reason, therefore, for hoping that the Defender will prove to be equally stiff and sound in strong weather and that no accident will prevent the expected speed of our representative from conquering. It is a wise precaution on the part of the Defender's owners to secure at once a stronger mast than the stick which buckled in Tuesday's sea, for it is not outside of the possibilities that at least one of the cup races may be sailed in much heavier weather than was then encountered.

ENGLAND AND TRINIDAD.

The question arising out of the seizure of Trinidad by England has been discussed in this country almost entirely as a joke. Indeed, the comic aspects of it are the most striking. There is, in the first place, the fact that the island is a barren rock, upon which nothing can support life but ravenous land crabs, and that does not even afford fresh water. Nobody thus far has found it of the slightest use for any purpose whatever, and if it is found to be useful for a telegraph station, that seems to be so much gained for mankind at large. Then there is that preposterous potentate who settled it, as a "derelict" island, for the purpose of furnishing his name with a more imposing handle than that of Baron, and who likes to call himself James I. of Trinidad. His pretensions would give an air of burlesque to a conflict over the Garden of Eden.

But then there is a right and a wrong way of doing these things, and the Paris Temps, while by no means insensible to the comic aspects of the question, points out very soberly and judiciously that Great Britain has taken the wrong way. If the British Foreign Office had informed the Brazilian Foreign Office that it had a use for the island for which Brazil had no use and would like to acquire it, Brazil would no doubt have ceded it outright or sold it for the nominal price which is all that it is worth. But for one nation to land a man-of-war's crew upon a rock which is clearly the property of another, "take possession" of it, and hoist its flag is a discourteous, not to say barbarous and piratical, procedure. It is no wonder that that patriotic and tropical Brazilian who proposed to "tear away the claws of the British lion" from Trinidad should have been indignant or that the Brazilians in general should have sympathized with him. As the Temps very well says, the British reasoning that the island is of use to Great Britain and of no use to Brazil "might justify the exercise of a right already acquired, but could not create a right." Our French contemporary adds that the question has no great practical importance, but it has a great moral significance. It really concerns the reputation of Great Britain that if she desires Trinidad she should take a more civil and a more civilized way of getting it.

DUTY OF THE BRIDGE COMMISSION.

The East River Bridge Commission was quite right in rejecting the offer of the franchise of the East River Bridge Company which was submitted, and in deciding to proceed with its work. The only authority it has to negotiate with the bridge company is to agree upon a price for the franchise, if it finds it desirable to acquire it. It has no right to accept conditions from the company in regard to the construction of the bridge or its approaches, or its future use by railroads. The attempt of the corporation to impose such conditions in the interest of an elevated railroad in which its officers and leading stockholders are interested was an act of supreme impudence.

The construction of a new bridge over the East River has now become a public work, and the commission has been placed in charge of it as an agent of public authority. It is empowered to buy the charter (of doubtful validity) of the East River Bridge Company, and to agree upon a price for it, but it is not required to do so. It may not be necessary to acquire it at all, but if it is found necessary or desirable, it can be condemned, like any other private property that is in the way. It would be unbecoming in the commission to enter into a bargain with reference to the future use of the bridge and conform its construction thereto, and to accept conditions compromising its power, in pursuance of such a bargain, would be scandalous.

It is the duty of the commission to proceed with its work of planning and constructing a suspension bridge, "at or near" the site designated in the law, for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, acquiring property and removing obstacles in the manner provided for in the law, and dickering with no corporate interests. The bridge should be planned and constructed with reference to the public interests and the fullest accommodation of travel between the cities. Facilities should be afforded, undoubtedly, for an interchange of traffic between the local systems on both sides of the river, and the elevated roads must necessarily benefit by it. The building of the bridge and the benefit of the public is the main thing. The benefit of railroads will be an incident and a consequence, but no one concern can expect to secure a mortgage on the benefits of a public undertaking and dictate its prosecution for its own advantage. The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad should take its chances with the rest, and be content with the advantage of its position, and the East River Bridge Company had better abandon its highwayman tactics.

THE OUTRAGE AT FOO-CHOO.

The dilatoriness of the proceedings that the Chinese Government has taken in satisfying the claims of England and the United States has borne its natural fruit in another outrage. Of this the American missionaries are the victims. By pure chance no American citizen has been done to death at Foo-Choo, for it seems that the victims of the mob have all been converts and Chinese subjects. But the mission itself has been wrecked. We have another score to settle with China, and it is more serious than before, for the reason that this latest outrage would not have occurred had the Chinese Government taken any efficient measures to punish the authors of the previous outrages or to protect the foreigners who were threatened with a repetition of them.

That China has, upon the whole, more of a grievance against us than we have against China is perfectly true, but it is not to the purpose. If China does not care or does not know how to protect Chinamen abroad, that fact does not relieve us from the necessity of protecting Americans abroad. Moreover, that we are opposed to the immigration or residence of Chinamen has been made very clear by Congress, even to the extent of passing laws in violation of treaties and of breaking the plighted faith of the Nation. But the opposition of the Chinese to the residence of foreigners has not been made known by any official act. On the contrary, the missionaries who have been slaughtered or plundered were explicitly under the protection of the Chinese Government, which has never in any way notified them of its inability to protect them. The Chinese Minister at Washington is reported to have said, in an interview had yesterday, that it would be better for the missionaries, in the excited condition of Chinese opinion, to retire to the treaty ports. But the missionaries have received no notification to that effect from the Chinese authorities, and they were not in any way bound to take notice that they remained at their posts at their peril. Moreover, any such notification would have been irrelevant to this latest outrage, because Foo-Choo is one of the treaty ports in which the right of all foreigners to live and do business is recognized and guaranteed by the Chinese Government.

It is plausibly asserted that the refusal to admit the British and American representatives to the official inquiry into the massacre at Ku-Cheng proceeds from the failure of the Viceroy to receive his orders from Pekin, though it is a week since those orders were announced to the Western world. It is also a plausible conjecture that the Chinese local authorities do not desire that foreigners shall push the inquiry to a point that will show their own active or passive complicity with the rioters.

It is quite plain, all the same, that no self-respecting nation can permit its wrongs to be righted by Chinese methods. The Chinese Government is willing, doubtless, to pay an indemnity, but, as Mr. Curzon said the other day in the House of Commons, the question of pecuniary compensation must remain in abeyance until the punishment of the offenders is secured. Neither the British nor ourselves are disposed to acquiesce in the Chinese method of procuring substitutes for decapitation. The actual malefactors must be punished, and if one of the actual malefactors turns out to be a Viceroy, his punishment will be far more exemplary than that of a score of common rioters. Our own grievances thus far are of a kind for which money will pay, but there is no telling when they will be, like those of the British, crimes for which retribution is required. If the Chinese Government cannot guarantee the protection of foreigners, then the foreigners must be protected by the nations to which they belong, even though it should become necessary for the purpose to establish a foreign protectorate over China itself.

In another column appears an appeal in behalf of the Armenian subjects of Turkey. It is issued by an American committee, which is acting in concert with that formed in England to raise funds and save these wretched victims of Moslem fanaticism from starving to death during the months that must intervene before the slowly acting powers can force the Porte to undertake long-needed reforms. The names appended to this appeal carry assurance that any contributions Americans may make will be judiciously expended, and, whatever variances of opinion may exist as to what really caused these massacres in the Sassoun district, there is no doubt that thousands of Armenians are wandering, naked and hungry, over that devastated plain, and must succumb to the hardships of the approaching Winter unless immediate help is given them. Dr. Kimball's letter gives details of the situation not before published, and outlines the plan of relief, which seems to be a very practical and commendable one. The other letters and telegrams furnish further proof that instant aid is terribly necessary if these unfortunate Armenians are to be saved from extermination.

While it is impossible to sustain entirely the view taken by Mr. John Maloy of Hoboken, that as he has served six months in jail for stealing $2.91, he has well earned the money, and should be allowed to spend it for any proper purpose he may select, yet there are certain elements of grandeur in his contention. The police of that city, which is, we understand, one of New-York's most interesting though not most beautiful suburbs, were hardly justified in treating Mr. Maloy with contumely and scorn when he went to Headquarters and demanded the inconsiderable fruits of his enterprising venture, nor should they have advised him to consult a physician as to the best remedy for hyperotrophy of what is colloquially known as "the nerve of him." The gentleman's nervous system is probably all right. Moral astigmatism seems a more likely diagnosis of his case, with consequent disability to distinguish between the meaning of words like "mine" and "thine." The complaint is one not rare enough to make a case of it attract much attention in psychiatric circles, and the police of Hoboken have, we fear, put themselves down very nearly to the level of Dr. Max Nordau by their attempt to exploit Mr. Maloy as a phenomenon of these times.

SANDERSON ACADEMY DINNER

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton Says There Is No Such Thing as Popular Education in the United States.

ASHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—The sixteenth annual dinner in aid of Sanderson Academy was given to-day in the Town Hall. Hundreds drove in from the surrounding towns, and many came a much longer distance.

Sanderson Academy takes its name from the late Alvan Sanderson, a clergyman, who, at his death, many years ago, left an endowment fund for the school, amounting to about $1,500.

Like many of the old-time academies, it fell into a decline, but about sixteen years ago the late George William Curtis and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton interested themselves in the resurrection of the academy, and, through their efforts and those of their friends and the townspeople, the academy was given a new birth, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Prof. Norton presided at the dinner to-day and took occasion to give the A. P. A. a rap, and also to criticise the Legislature of the country, both houses of Congress, and the newspapers as well. He said in part:

> The teaching of reading, writing, arithmetic, or whatever else is indeed of prime importance. But this is not education. It merely serves to provide the means of education by quickening and enlarging the faculties of the scholar by that he may employ them in the main work and duty of life, the making the best of himself.
>
> This work is but imperfectly performed in any school. We speak of popular education as the foundation of republican institutions, and so indeed, it is. But when we boast that it exists in America we delude ourselves. We have indeed a very imperfect system of popular education, but of true education of the people there is not enough to guarantee the prosperity of the Republic. The minds of the mass of Americans are still in a prehistoric or at least in a mediaeval stage. It is folly to call a community educated in which such an organization as the American Protective Association can spread widely. Its members have not learned the first, the simplest lesson of good citizenship.
>
> The records of our recent Legislatures, the records of both Houses of Congress, give evidence that a very large proportion of their members have no claim to be recognized as educated men. The great body of our newspapers in every part of the land, not merely displays, but contributes, to the lack of education of the community. The speeches and the acts of many of our most prominent men, public men, men who have had every advantage that school and college can afford, give proof that their authors belong among the uneducated or the miseducated.

The other speakers were ex-Gov. Russell, the Rev. J. W. Chadwick of Brooklyn, G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, and the Rev. Mr. Pease of Troy.

Joseph H. Choate of New-York, Prof. Shale, of Harvard, and the Rev. Dr. Tadlock of Connecticut were expected to speak, but were unable to be present.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS

A Free-Coinage Platform Adopted—The Ticket.

Justice of the Supreme Court—CHARLES J. PHELPS of Colfax County.

Regents of the University—A. T. BLACKBURN of Holt County and ROBERT KETTLE of Dodge County.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Convention here to-day nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles J. Phelps of Colfax County, and for Regents of the State University A. T. Blackburn of Holt County and Robert Kettle of Dodge County. A free-coinage resolution, offered by ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted by an overwhelming majority, only six votes being cast against it.

The matter of resolutions caused a great deal of discussion. While all were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, there was a decided difference of opinion as to the way the silver plank should be worded. Half a dozen planks were formulated and all had strong supporters, and just as strong opponents. All of them were based, or supposed to be, on the plank adopted at the Democratic State Convention last year, and there was a strong sentiment in favor of simply adopting it over again.

The following platform, written by Mr. Bryan, was presented by the committee and adopted almost unanimously:

> We believe that the restoration of the money of the Constitution is now the paramount issue before the country, and insist that all parties shall plainly state their respective positions upon this question, in order that the voters may intelligently express their preference.
>
> We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation; such gold and silver coin to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.
>
> We send greeting to our Democratic brethren throughout the Union who are making such a gallant fight for the restoration of bimetallism, and congratulate them upon the progress they have made.
>
> We deprecate and denounce as un-American and subversive of the principles of free government any attempt to control the action or policy of the political parties of this country by secret cabals or organizations of any character, and warn the people against the danger to our institutions which lurks under any such secret organization, whether based on religious, political, or other differences of opinion.
>
> The Democracy of Nebraska approve and commend the declarations of President Cleveland in the past in condemning the pernicious activity of incumbents of Federal offices under the Government in attempting to control the policy and nominations of their parties, and we hereby recommend the renewal of the policy of his first Administration in that regard.
>
> We confirm the uncompromising opposition of the Democratic Party to the fostering aid by the Government, either National or State, of chartered monopolies, and declare it as the recognized policy of the party from the days of Jefferson and Jackson to watch with the utmost jealousy the encroachments of corporal power; and we are in favor of such legislation as will insure a reasonable control by the State of corporations deriving their powers and privileges from the State, and especially the regulation of rates for transportation by the railroads of the State.

The attendance at the convention was not large and but little enthusiasm was manifested.

MICROSCOPISTS HEAR VARIOUS PAPERS

Revelations of the Magnifying Glass Discussed at the Ithaca Meeting.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—At the session of the Microscopical Society this morning Prof. Rowlee read a paper on "The Chlorophyl Bodies of Chara Coronata."

A Nominating Committee to revise nominations for officers of the society for the ensuing year was elected as follows: Prof. Rowlee of Cornell, Mr. Walmsley of Chicago, Dr. Hopkins of Cornell, Dr. Krause of Buffalo, and Prof. Kellicott of the Ohio State University.

Miss Mary A. Nichols took for her subject "Secondary Thickenings of the Rootstalks of Spotheyma." The next paper on "Two Cases of Intercellular Spaces in Vegetable Embryos," was read by K. M. Wiegand of Cornell. Mrs. Susanna P. Gage followed with a comparison of the brains of the soft-shelled turtle and the English sparrow.

The remainder of the programme consisted of the reading and discussion of the following papers: "The Flagellata of Motile Bacteria," Dr. V. B. Moore, Washington, D. C.; "The Primitive Source of Food Supply in the Great Lakes," "Some Experiments in Methods of Plankton Measurements," Prof. Henry B. Ward, Lincoln, Neb.; "The Fruits of the Order Compositae," Prof. W. W. Rowlee and K. M. Wiegand, Ithaca; "The Spermatheca and Methods of Fertilization in Some American Newts and Salamanders," Dr. B. F. Kingsbury, Defiance, Ohio.

GRAND ROCKLAND HOTEL BURNED

Thirty Guests Escape with Their Lives, but Lose Most of Their Clothing and Other Personal Property.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Grand Rockland Hotel, on the hill overlooking Rockland Lake, was burned to the ground this morning. The guests escaped. The fire started on the first floor. The flames were first discovered in the northeast corner of the building. One theory of the origin of the fire is that a lamp was upset in the storeroom. Mr. McGinnis suspects that the fire was set by a colored man who had been at the picnic.

Heavy smoke awakened the inmates of the hotel. The guests rushed for the stairway, but found their escape cut off. Their cries for help attracted the attention of Miss O'Neill, a woman employed by Mrs. F. Peterson, who lives north of the hotel. She was the first one outside of the building to become aware of the fire, and she gave the alarm to the neighbors. All the guests in the hotel were aroused. They numbered about thirty.

Among them were the following: Mrs. Barron of Boston, Mrs. Manning and family, Mr and Mrs. Whitney and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Webb and daughter, Mr. N. Murphy, three daughters, one son and a sister; Dr. and Mrs. Frye, a four-months'-old child, and a sister-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. William Clark—all of New-York City.

The fire spread rapidly and the various means of escape were quickly cut off. The building was three stories high, with a veranda on each. The guests were wild with excitement, and ran about the hotel. William Ottman, one of the two proprietors of the hotel, and N. Murphy, a guest, and another gentleman whose name could not be learned, did good work in rescuing many of the guests and the servants, who numbered about fifteen. Each of these men clung to a veranda and passed the inmates safely to the ground.

Dr. Frye threw his four-months-old boy out of one of the rear third-story windows to a veranda, the boy being caught in a blanket on the ground. The child was uninjured. Mrs. Frye jumped from a window to the roof of one of the verandas, and in this manner escaped. Mr. and Mrs. Webb were both injured. Mr. Webb was in the arms of Mr. Murphy, and was being passed to Mr. Ottman, who was clinging to the veranda below. Mr. Webb slipped from Mr. Murphy's grasp and fell, being rendered unconscious. He sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh, and was severely cut and also injured internally. He was taken to the St. Albans Hotel, where he was attended by Drs. Abbott and Laroche of Congers. Mr. Webb may not recover.

All the clothing and valuables of the guests and employes were lost in the flames. The people barely escaped with their lives, and had no time to think of saving their property. Most of them only got out in their night clothing.

The loss of personal property amounts to thousands of dollars. Dr. Frye stated his loss to a reporter as at least $3,000. One woman had on her hand two valuable diamond rings and thus saved them. Mr. Murphy said his loss was about $1,500. Mr. Webb's loss is at least $1,000, and Mr. Manning's loss is about $400 in clothing alone. Mrs. Barron's loss is about $1,000.

The burning building attracted the attention of people for miles around, and many rushed to the spot. No attempt was made to save the hotel, as the fire had too much headway. The only fire apparatus in the neighborhood is that of Knickerbocker Engine Company of Rockland Lake. This was not taken to the fire. The house of Mrs. Peterson's was barely saved from destruction through the efforts of about twenty men, who used her force pump and cistern. Her furniture was damaged about $200 in being carried out. The exterior of the house was damaged about $200.

Most of the guests borrowed clothing and went to the city on an early train this morning. After escaping from the building they were cared for by neighbors.

The Grand Rockland Hotel was built in 1889 by Mrs. John McGinnis, the founder of Congers. It was a finely situated and appointed hotel. This Summer William Ottman and George Rappelyea conducted the hotel. Mr. Ottman had the largest interest in the business, and his loss is stated to be about $5,000, with no insurance. Mr. Rappelyea's loss is about $1,000.

FOR MORE LIBERAL SUNDAY LAWS

United Societies Preparing for the Parade and Festival Next Month.

Dr. John Friederich presided at a meeting of delegates of United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws last night at the Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms. There were about 100 delegates present.

Otto Kempner, who has just returned from a trip through New-York State, where he has been engaged in founding branches of the society, reported that he had been enthusiastically received in all the large cities of the State, and especially in Buffalo, where a large branch was formed.

Committees on Parade and Decorations for the festival and parade, which will take place on Sept. 25 and 26, were appointed. The Chairman of the Committee on Parades will be W. F. Grell, the President of the Platt-Deutsche Volks-Fest Verein, which society, it is expected, will have 10,000 men in line. C. T. Klein was appointed Chairman of the Decoration Committee.

A petition, which has been circulated about the city among business men, manufacturers, and brewers, asking them to give their employes a half holiday that they may take part in the parade, has received fifty signatures up to the present time, many of them being large wholesale houses. The delegates will hold another meeting a week from to-day.

THE EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA

President Cleveland Will Touch the Button Starting the Machinery.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The Committee on Ceremonial Day has arranged that President Cleveland will touch the button setting the machinery in motion.

The Board of Directors to-day decided to issue an invitation to Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, to take part in the exercises on the opening day, and to deliver an address on that occasion, thus recognizing the negro race in the official programme.

Dr. Neidlinger, Commissioner from the Argentine Republic, has arrived with five carloads of the exhibit which that nation will make at the exposition.

The exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum is, for its size, the most beautiful and impressive that has ever been prepared.

Not a Chip Wasted.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

A noticeable feature in the hardwood operations of the lumbermen and manufacturers is the strict economy observed in the use of materials, in marked contrast with the methods that used to prevail in the pine mills. Nothing is allowed to go to waste and the dump pile is unknown. The sawdust is used for fuel and the timber that cannot be used is converted into firewood, in which form it finds a ready market at profitable prices. No kind of timber that grows is looked upon as worthless, and any kind of a log the farmer brings in has a value and will bring cash at the mill or railroad station.

Licenses for Cooks and Architects.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

This morning one of your contemporaries proposes to make life secure by licensing architects. Since saving life is the great object, why not license the cooks. They kill scores of people, where architects cause the death of one. Is it less reasonable or ridiculous that the city should assume responsibility in the former than in the latter case? As matters stand, the city officials dictate the size and kind of materials and appoint Inspectors, with varying results, and try to place the blame elsewhere.

Less accidents occur in communities where owners alone are responsible for what they build.

J. A. WOOD, Architect.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

Girard College Cadets in Camp.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Girard College Cadet Corps of Philadelphia, 542 strong,

RIOTING NEAR FOO-CHOW

American Mission Chapel and School Destroyed by Chinese.

FOUR NATIVE SCHOLARS ARE HURT

Anti-Foreign Sentiment Extending Rapidly—Capt. Newell of the Detroit Has Joined Ku-Cheng's Commission.

HONGKONG, Aug. 22.—Information has been received here that a large mob of infuriated natives, armed with weapons of every conceivable kind, made an attack a few days ago upon the American mission near Foo-Chow, and wrecked the chapel and school attached to the mission.

Four native scholars attending the school were wounded, but the teacher, an American, succeeded in making his escape. The strong anti-foreign feeling which exists in Foo-Chow is spreading rapidly. The populace parade the streets shouting, "Drive out the foreign devils!" and it is not safe for a foreigner to show himself.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong confirms the report of the attack upon the American mission chapel and school near Foo-Chow, and adds that Capt.—Newell of the United States cruiser Detroit has gone from Foo-Chow to Ku-Cheng.

The dispatch also says that thousands of additional anti-foreign pamphlets and placards have been distributed throughout Canton.

A dispatch to The Globe from Shanghai says the Chinese soldiers at Tien-Tsin revolted yesterday and assembled outside the gates of Li Hung Chang's palace, where they raised a clamor for their arrears of pay. Later they made an attack upon the shops in the city, wrecking many of them and killing over 100 persons.

A dispatch to The Globe from Shanghai says the dead-lock in the Ku-Cheng inquiry continues. It is believed that the prisoners in custody there will implicate some of the highest officials in the outrages.

The imperial tutors, Weng-Tung-Ho and Le-Hung-Tsao, who have been appointed members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, are intensely opposed to foreigners.

Le-Hung-Tsao has informed the foreign Ministers at Pekin that the Government is powerless in Ku-Cheng, which information he supplemented with the assurance that the population there were perfectly peaceful.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article treating of the Chinese outrages, says that Secretary Olney may be relied upon to take vigorous action in behalf of the Americans maltreated.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Le Matin, in an article reviewing and condemning the outrages upon British and other foreign missionaries in China, declares that Lord Salisbury must move with the utmost energy if he expects to obtain satisfaction from the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It was learned to-day that Mr. Hixson and the commission started for Ku-Cheng before the formalities preliminary to the inquiry had been arranged with the Chinese Government, and before the State Department had sent full instructions to him.

The Department was surprised after the Commission had left Foo-Chow to learn that the other American representative was Ensign Waldo Evans of the United States Cruiser Detroit. It was the determination of the State Department, after a consultation with naval officials, to send Capt. Newell of the Detroit.

The cable dispatch from Hongkong via London, stating that Capt. Newell has gone from Foo-Chow to Ku-Cheng, causes much gratification at the State Department, and justifies the belief there that he has obtained full authority to pursue the investigation, which Mr. Denby was instructed to secure, and will break the dead-lock caused by the refusal of the Chinese officials at Ku-Cheng to permit the foreign Commissioners to be present at their inquiry.

DR. LEONARD IS HOPEFUL.

Has Received No News of a Massacre from Methodist Missionaries.

Dr. A. B. Leonard, the Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions in this city, said yesterday that he had reasons for thinking that no massacre of missionaries had occurred near Foo-Choo.

"Dr. George B. Smythe, who has charge of the Methodist missions in that part of the country," said Dr. Leonard, "had instructions by cable two weeks ago to telegraph to the home office as soon as anything serious occurred. We have heard nothing from Dr. Smythe, so that we are justified in believing that all is well.

"I spent several years in Foo-Choo, and know that district pretty thoroughly. I have now been two years at home, but have kept up a close correspondence with my friends there, and, from what I have heard personally, as well as officially, I am inclined to believe that no one has been seriously injured.

"The Foo-Choo district includes two outlying stretches of territory, as well as the city proper, the population of the whole area being about 3,000,000 inhabitants. The older City of Foo-Choo is walled in, but the population has overflowed it until almost as many live outside the walls as within them. The total population of the city is about 650,000.

"The River Min divides the city into two parts, that on the north being surrounded on the land side with walls. On the south side is an island formed by a division of the Min, and connected with the fortified part by a stone bridge, known as the Bridge of a Thousand Ages. It is on this island that most of the missions are situated, comprising an Anglo-Chinese college, a boys' boarding school, a theological seminary, a mission publishing house, a women's high school, a high-class seminary, two hospitals for women, and several dispensaries. All these buildings are surrounded by a wall of our own construction, which is perfectly safe from demolition until help has time to reach our people.

"For that reason I think the trouble is in the walled part of the city, on the north side of the river, where we have several chapels. The inhabitants of that part are much more bigoted and intolerant than those who live around the European quarter. Of course, it may be that the attack has been so sudden that our friends have not had time to communicate with us, but I consider that hypothesis an unlikely one.

"The American Methodist missions have been established in Foo-Choo since 1847, and we spent last year $55,220. The names of those there at present are Dr. E. H. Hart, in charge of the hospital; N. J. Plumb, G. R. Smythe, J. H. Wosley, W. H. Levy, G. S. Miner, Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, Mrs. Alice H. Smythe, Mrs. Hattie C. Wilcox, Mrs. Genie A. Wosley, Mrs. Emma M. Lacy, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster, Mrs. M. Marie Miner, Miss May E. Carlton, M. D.; Miss Julia Donafield, Miss Ellen M. Lyon, M. D., Miss Lucella M. Masters, M. D., and Miss Lydia A. Wilkinson."

No information of any outrages was received yesterday at the offices of the Baptist and Congregationalist Foreign Missions. Both these societies have much smaller interests in Foo-Choo than the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

CUBAN NOVEMBER CAMPAIGN.

Insurgents Under Chief Rego Burn the Village of Barajagua.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—It is announced that 25,000 fresh troops will embark for Cuba in November.

Later dispatches from Havana confirm the report of the execution of the rebel chief Mujiga. He was shot at Matanzas Aug. 19.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Santa Clara gives an account of a battle which was fought yesterday in the streets of the village of Barajagua.

A large band of rebels, under Chief Rego made an attack upon the village, which was stoutly resisted by the detachment of troops stationed there. There was a heavy exchange of firing for two hours, when the insurgents retreated, after setting fire to a number of houses.

The fire spread rapidly and the entire village was burned. The rebels left forty killed and wounded on the field.

Col. Oliver reports from Remedios that the rebel leader Benigno Rodriguez was killed and the leader Quintin Bravo seriously wounded in the actions which took place in that vicinity Aug. 17 and 18.

TARSUS REPORT ERRONEOUS.

It Was a Servant of Prof. Christie That Was Beaten by Natives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A statement received at the State Department from Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister to this country, indicates that the reported attack on St. Paul's College, an American institution at Tarsus, Armenia, was erroneous.

Some Turks quarreled with a servant employed by Prof. Christie, formerly of Baltimore, Md., who is connected with the school, and the servant was attacked and beaten by the natives. Mavroyeni Bey says in his statement that the offenders have been arrested, and will be promptly punished.

Behanzin's Last Royal Speech.

When Behanzin was replaced by his brother, Aboll-Agbo, on the throne of Abomey, he preferred to be taken into exile at Martinique rather than to be placed in Aboll-Agbo's care. His last words as King, recorded in the archives of his country, were addressed to his brother's emissary, as follows: "Tell him that he bothers me. I am with white people now, and will remain with them. Sooner or later the French will realize that he is an idiot. Go, old monkey." There have been more dignified speeches from thrones, but none more sincere.

Mohrenheim's Alliance with France.

The wife of Baron de Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador to France, is the great-granddaughter of the Baronne de Korf, whose carriage was borrowed by Count Axel de Fersen for his attempt to save from the Revolution Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette at Varennes. There is a fleur de lis in the Korf coat of arms. The mob saw it on the panel of the carriage, recognized Count Axel de Fersen in the coachman, and stopped his horses.

Russian Peasants Gravely Restless.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Warsaw says that the popular movement that led to the recent arrests in Odessa is more extensive than the similar movement that occurred in 1891. Peasants and artisans in West and Southwest Russia are exceedingly restless in consequence of systematic agitation, and might easily be incited to open revolt. The Government is prepared to suppress any overt acts against its authority.

Papal Policy in France Unchanged.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Osservatore Romano says in reference to the statement of the Paris Figaro, that the Pope had definitely abandoned his policy of advising the Catholics of France to rally to the support of the republic, that his Holiness does not intend to make any change in his policy toward France.

West Cavan Elects a Healyite.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—J. P. Farrell, Healyite, was elected to the Parliamentary seat for the west division of Cavan, in place of E. F. V. Knox, anti-Parnellite, who was chosen in the recent election both for Londonderry and West Cavan. As Mr. Knox elected to sit for Londonderry, the West Cavan seat became vacant.

Panama Men in a Railway Scandal.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Figaro says that the report made by M. Flory, the official accountant in the Southern Railway inquiry, supplies overwhelming evidence against the members of the syndicate, most of whom are Senators and Deputies who were known in connection with the Reinach Panama Canal syndicate.

Catterthun Wrongly Navigated.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.—The court of inquiry investigating the recent loss of the steamer Catterthun, which foundered after striking on Seal Rocks, between Sidney and Brisbane, has held that the steamer was wrongly navigated, but exonerated Second Officer Lanfear, who was in charge of the vessel when she struck.

Atanan's Boiler Exploded at Kaneff.

KIEF, Russia, Aug. 22.—While the passenger steamer Atanan was landing at the town of Kaneff, on the River Dnieper, today, her boiler exploded, injuring thirty persons, some of them fatally. Several others jumped overboard in their efforts to escape from the clouds of steam and were drowned.

Assault on a Macedonian Governor.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the Fremdenblatt says that an attempt was made a few days ago to murder Tscherim Pasha, the Governor of Monastir, in Macedonia. An unknown man fired four shots at him, but none of them took effect. The man succeeded in making his escape.

Cruiser Pathuan Waits for Tide.

HAVRE, Aug. 22.—An attempt was made to-day to launch the cruiser Pathuan, but the vessel stuck on the ways, and it was impossible to get her into the water. It is hoped that she will be got afloat at the next high tide.

Serious Earthquake in Malaga.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The town of Coin, in the Province of Malaga, was shaken by an earthquake to-day which lasted twenty-five seconds. The damage done to buildings is very serious.

Bishop of St. Augustine in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Right Rev. John Moore, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., arrived in this city to-day.

Japan's Cholera Cases and Deaths.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 22.—Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan, there have been 25,000 cases and 16,000 deaths.

ANOTHER HOLMES BUILDING FOUND

The Place Where the Swindler Made Glass Located Through Quinlan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Another of H. H. Holmes's mysterious buildings has been discovered. It is ten miles from the "Castle," which is on Sixty-third Street. The latest find is on Sobieska Street, near the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad. The building is all boarded up, and residents of the vicinity say nothing has been done there for some time. Two weeks ago, they say, a man whom they identify as "Pat" Quinlan, went there and took the last of whatever had been left in the building, and carried it away. The building is a one-story brick. It was erected, the neighbors say, a little more than a year ago. When a photograph of Holmes was shown them, they at once exclaimed; "That's the man who owned the building."

It was here that Holmes carried on his glass bending business, and it is only this place for which the police have been looking for more than a month. The discovery of the building was made through a Brinks express company order. This order directed the company to call at 65 Sobieska Street, Dec. 6, 1894, for a box. Directions were given to stop at the glass company building and await closer orders. This was signed by P. B. Quinlan.

The expressman called that afternoon and was taken to the two-and-a-half-story house, which lies in the rear of the factory. From this a large box and several bundles were taken, and carted to the general depot of the express company, whence they were taken two days later. What was in the box or where it was finally taken is not known. The police, so far, have made no investigations at the place. There is plenty of room to dig.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:25 A. M.—660 Eighth Avenue; P. J. Metz; damage, $50.

7:15 A. M.—216 West Twenty-second Street; William Hunt; damage, $25.

9 A. M.—45 East Houston Street; Silberman & Titiner; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—400 East Forty-eighth Street; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—128 Worth Street; Ellen Hart; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—41 South Washington Square; Ellen Seimon; damage, $100.

6:55 P. M.—428 West Thirty-eighth Street; W. O. Hoffman; damage, $100.

7:10 P. M.—494 Second Avenue; Henry Adicks; no damage.

BALFOUR ON CONFERENCE

Currency Needs It, but It Would Not Be Effective at Present.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CANADA MEAT

Armenian Prisoners in Turkish Provinces—O'Connor Pleads for Mrs. Florence Maybrick—Tanner Reappears.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir John Leng, member for Dundee, in the House of Commons to-day asked Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, whether in consonance with the views he had repeatedly expressed he would advise that the Government invite the assembling of an international conference in order to obtain an agreement in regard to the currency.

Mr. Balfour said he had always been strongly in favor of an international agreement upon the currency question, but that he had no right to pledge his colleagues to such an opinion, nor had he any reasons for thinking that such an agreement would result, at the present moment, from an international conference. A second abortive conference, he thought, would be very undesirable.

Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, refused the demand of Mr. White, member for Forfarshire, that the brief official report of the inquiry into two cases of pleuro-pneumonia, alleged to have been recently found in Canadian cattle, at Deptford, be laid upon the table of the House. Mr. Long, however, offered to supply Mr. White personally with a copy of the report.

Mr. White asked if, in view of the conflict of opinions of Canadian and British experts, and also in view of the assertion of the Dominion Government that contagious pleuro-pneumonia had never been known in any part of the Dominion, Mr. Long would accept the Dominion invitation to send a veterinary expert to Canada to elucidate the facts.

Mr. Long said he did not see that that would be of any assistance. His own view was based upon the actual detection of cases of the disease in England. He saw no need of making any special experiments with the last cases discovered, as the Board of Agriculture was perfectly satisfied with the opinions of their advisers.

George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that under instructions, Vice Consul Hampson had visited the district of Sassoun in Armenia with the object of having the foreign missionaries act in concert in the distribution of food and other supplies for the support of the inhabitants of the villages in their vicinity during the coming Winter.

In regard to the Christian prisoners arrested by the Turkish authorities, he said, since the decree of amnesty issued July 23, the prisoners confined in Constantinople had been released, but there was reason to suppose that a number of prisoners were still detained in Angora, Bitlis, Diarbekir, and elsewhere, and the attention of the Porte had been called to this action of the Provincial Governors.

Dr. Tanner, the anti-Parnellite, representing the Middle Division of County Cork, who was suspended for a week for disorderly conduct in the House, reappeared in the Chamber to-day, the time of his suspension having expired.

Several short speeches on the estimates were made.

T. P. O'Connor, (anti-Parnellite,) member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, asked the Government to reconsider the sentence of imprisonment for life imposed on Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who was convicted some years ago of poisoning her husband, a well-known merchant of Liverpool. Mr. O'Connor said he did not know of a case that excited more abiding interest and stronger conviction of innocence.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for the Home Department, promised to give his best attention to the case.

ENGLISH SALUTED AT TAMATAVE.

But the Castine's Captain, Advised by American Consul, Did Not.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Le Temps has advices from Tamatave, dated July 24, confirming the report of the good impression made by the British warship Marathon in saluting the French flag with twenty-one guns on her arrival at Tamatave.

The advices compare this action with that of the American gunboat Castine, when she arrive at Tamatave to inquire into the court-martial prooceedings against Mr. Waller, ex-American Consul, who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on conviction of giving information to the Hovas coicerning the French movements against them.

The Castine did not salute the French flag, but her Captain explained that, as the Castine was below a certain tonnage, and as Tamatave was Malagassy, and not French territory, it was not necessry for her to slute. Le Temps's advices further show that the Captain of the Castine, in not saluting, acted on the advice of the interim American Counsel.

EARL OF CADOGAN IN DUBLIN.

Chamber of Commerce Greets Him—Corporation Authorities Do Not.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—The Earl of Cadogan, the new Viceroy of Ireland, made his formal State entry into the city this afternoon. Upon his arrival at Kingstown he was met by the Commissioners of that place, who presented to him an address of welcome as he landed. In reply to the address the new Lord Lieutenant said that he would spare no efforts to promote the material interests of Ireland, and expressed hope that the administration of his Viceroyalty would bring peace and happiness to the country.

Upon his arrival in Dublin he received an address of welcome from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, but not from the corporation authorities. The streets were lined with military and crowded with sightseers. Taken altogether, his Lordship's reception was cordial.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

Guns of the Prince George Lighter than Any Yet Constructed.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 22.—The new British battleship Prince George was successfully launched here this afternoon in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and a large number of distinguished persons.

The new ship is 390 feet long, her extreme breadth is 75 feet, and her mean draught 27½ feet. Her displacement is 15,000 tons. She will be fitted with twin screws, each driven by an independent set of engines, and her total horse power will be 12,000.

The guns which will be carried by the new ship will be much lighter, and at the same time of greater penetrating power than any guns hitherto constructed. The Prince George will carry a complement of 757 officers and men.

OSCAR WILDE'S INSOLVENCY.

His Expenditures Were Far in Excess of His Generous Income.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A statement of the condition of Oscar Wilde's finances, which has just been issued, shows his liabilities to be £3,591, with no available assets. His insolvency is ascribed by him to the failure of his action for libel against the Marquis of Queensberry.

The latter is now a petitioning creditor, seeking the payment of the costs of his defense, which the Court ordered Wilde to pay. Wilde's income has averaged £2,000 a year, chiefly derived from his literary and dramatic work. He has been insolvent for two years, his expenditures having greatly exceeded his income.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 22.—The negro, Jones, who murdered Whitman Belsove, at Tillar some time ago, and who broke jail at Monticello a few days ago and shot James Bennett, a prominent young man while resisting arrest, was lynched last night at Monticello by a mob of twenty-five men.

THE SCHOONER EARLE WRECKED

Eight White Sailors and Eleven Indians Lost Their Lives—The Brenda Wrecked and Her Crew Rescued.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 22.—Capt. Higgins of the steamer Excelsior, directly from St. Michael's and Unalaska, brings news of the wreck of the sealing schooner Walter Earle of Victoria.

Eleven dead Indians were found heaped together in the forecastle. The wreck was sighted and picked up by the steamer Francis Cutting, from Seattle to Kodiak, about the middle of July. The Earle was capsized on or about April 14 during a terrific gale off Kodiak Island, and though a number of craft and steamers were reported to have gone in search of her, none of them found her until the Cutting ran across her drifting with the swells and tides. She was bottom up, and there was nothing about her to indicate that she had ever been sighted by passing vessels, or that any of the ill-fated crew had made any attempt to struggle to her upturned bottom in the hope of prolonging life after she went over. Her rudder was gone.

No white man's body was found in the vessel, and the story of the struggle and drowning of Capt. Louis Magneson, her skipper, and seven white men will never be told. They occupied the cabin, and are believed to have been swept from the deck of the schooner and drowned during the gale, while the Indian sailors were huddled helplessly in the forecastle until she went over.

The Earle was formerly the Sylvia Handa of San Francisco.

The sealing schooner Brenda of Victoria was wrecked July 5, by striking a sunken rock on the coast of Shumshu Island, Alaska. The crew was picked up by the British schooner Genevieve, Capt. Locke.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Although the centre of political activity is at present far removed from Washington, there is great interest shown here in the contests in Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland, and other States, where various issues are to the fore. The fight in Kentucky attracts unusual attention for the reason that for the first time in many years the Republicans appear to have hopes of electing their State ticket. The Democrats now realize the mistake they made in nominating for Governor on a sound-money platform P. Wat Hardin, an avowed free-silver man, who has thrown discretion to the wind on the heels of his assumed indorsement of the platform by making a speech utterly antagonistic to that platform. Hardin in a single hour has undone much of the work accomplished by the sound-money Democrats of Kentucky. There is small wonder that throughout the State there is a demand that he shall withdraw from the ticket in favor of some Democrat who is in sympathy with the ideas of the party. Hardin, however, shows no disposition to quit the field. One does not need to be a politician to know that the Democratic advocates of sound money in Kentucky are in a predicament. They cannot depend upon their candidate to advance the doctrine in which they believe, and they cannot ignore that doctrine, for it is the chief issue in the campaign. Nothing, in fact, could be more ridiculous than the present situation in the Democratic camp.

While the unexpected action of Hardin has caused the Republicans to throw up their hats, Senator Blackburn, the leader of the free-silver Democrats is not at all pleased with the turn of affairs. If his own political future were not bound up in the result of the present struggle he would feel differently. As it is, he realizes the great impetus which has been given to the Republican cause by Hardin's ill-advised utterances. Before the Democratic nominations were made Blackburn urged Hardin to refuse the nomination on the ground that it would be suicidal for one who was known as a believer in free silver to become the leader of the anti-free-silver forces. Hardin wanted the nomination, however, and Blackburn's advice was disregarded. If the relations of the two men were not strained before Hardin accepted the nomination, there is little room for doubt that they are now ruptured. Blackburn is the better politician of the two, and he, more than any other man, realizes what a blunder Hardin has committed.

Republicans here are daily receiving assurances from Republicans in Kentucky that the outlook in the State for Republican success is extremely bright. Candidate Bradley and his associates fear, however, that Hardin will be forced to retire and that Secretary Carlisle will be drawn into the contest. The declaration of Mr. Carlisle that he would not be a candidate for Blackburn's position has led the Republicans to believe that he would keep his hands off. Now that the Democrats have been betrayed by their leader, the Republicans do not see how Mr. Carlisle can remain out of the fight. They estimate at its true worth the effort of Mr. Carlisle's recent speeches in Kentucky. So does Mr. Blackburn. The situation confronting the latter is really most perplexing. Republican success would mean his retirement to private life. The appearance of Carlisle on the scene would revive the hope of the sound-money Democrats, and undermine Blackburn's hold on the people.

There is reason to believe that the Administration, which has kept close watch of the developments in Kentucky, will find it expedient to have Mr. Carlisle take the stump in the State. Whether Mr. Carlisle will indicate his willingness to become a candidate for Blackburn's seat is a question that cannot now be answered. It is said by a Kentucky Democrat that if he should enter the campaign in September and work with his accustomed energy, there could be no question of the result, even if there were a dozen "Wat" Hardins to hamper his movements. It is believed here that inside of a fortnight there will be developments which will materially lessen the ardor of Kentucky Republicans.

Although the campaign in Maryland has not yet fairly opened, there is enough in the situation to excite apprehension in the minds of Democrats who realize the importance of carrying the States in which elections are to be held this year. An editorial in The Baltimore Sun this morning is significant of the movement now under way to undermine Gorman. The Sun prints this letter from "a prominent business man of Baltimore":

I see the Prohibitionists have nominated Joshua Levering, the Republicans Lloyd Lowndes, and the Gormanites John E. Hurst for Governor. Can you inform the writer why the Democratic Party has not put a ticket in the field? I am a Democrat, and have always voted the Democratic ticket, (as have also my three brothers,) but if my party is not going to put put up a ticket, what am I to do? I think it the duty of every man to go to the polls on election day and vote. Thinking so, then the next best thing for me to do, (and my brothers also,) is to select the best one of the three now nominated and vote for him. In my opinion that one is Lloyd Lowndes, and he will certainly receive not only my vote, but also the votes of all whom I can influence. Of course, I prefer voting for a Democrat, but as none has been nominated it is impossible for me to do so.

Commenting on this alleged utterance of a representative Democrat, The Sun says that Senator Gorman and "Boss" Rasin would not allow the Democratic Party to nominate a candidate, and have appointed themselves a standing committee of two to manage its affairs. The Sun adds that they cannot make the party vote for their nominee.

Day by day The Sun is approaching the point, apparently, when it will bolt the nomination of John E. Hurst for Governor. Thus far it has hovered on the edge of open revolt. Its attitude is causing much concern to the Democrats, who realize how much is at stake. The Baltimore Sun is hardly correct in saying that the party had no voice in the Democratic nominations. The Democrats of Baltimore really brought about the nomination of Hurst. Gorman preferred another man. The Senator is still in Saratoga, and the campaign will not fairly open until he returns and takes off his coat. It is more than likely that before November the great body of Maryland Democrats will see the inadvisability of continuing a factional quarrel at a time when Democratic unity is required to strengthen the National party organization. Mr. Gorman's friends insist that the war cloud now so threatening will practically disappear inside of thirty days.

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The nomination of James E. Campbell for Governor and the adoption of a sound-money platform by the Ohio Democrats meet with great favor here. Campbell is regarded as the most available man that could have been named as the standard bearer. The platform upon which he stands is the strongest possible indorsement of the Administration's views. The eulogy of Mr. Cleveland pronounced by Senator Brice is considered as good evidence of his political discernment.

Nine Jurors in the Durrant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Judge Murphy appeared very ill when he opened the Durrant case this morning, but expressed his intention of going on with the case. Out of a list of 125 venire men, the responses were unusually large. Many asked to be excused, but found little sympathy from the court. The ninth juror selected was Warren Dutton, a retired merchant.

LAW MUST BE ENFORCED

President Roosevelt Addresses a Good Government Club.

NO MERCY FOR EXCISE VIOLATORS

Solomon Oppenheimer Applauds Mayor Schieren—Local Option Favored by the Fourteenth District Club.

There was plenty of excitement in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, last night, where members of the Good Government Clubs of the new Fourteenth Assembly District met to hear Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt explain the attitude of himself and his colleagues in the Police Board regarding the enforcement of the excise law on Sundays.

The excitement was occasioned by an interruption, and finally a speech, by Solomon Oppenheimer, a member of the German-American Reform Union, in defense of the violation of the excise law, in which he gave his unqualified indorsement of the policy of non-enforcement observed by Mayor Schieren in Brooklyn, which he declared to be the only "sensible and statesmanlike" attitude for a public official to assume.

The hall, which is a large one, was crowded when Commissioner Roosevelt was introduced by E. D. Page, the Chairman. In the audience were a number of women. Street Cleaning Commissioner George E. Waring, Jr., occupied a seat at the front.

Commissioner Roosevelt was welcomed with tremendous applause. He opened his speech by saying:

I hope I may be permitted to give thanks that I face an audience that does not take the same view of me as some of the morning newspapers that try to make me out an overstudy of the devil.

I have taken a pensive interest during the past few weeks in finding out my bad qualities. But I do not care a snap for such attacks. They have amused me. We were put in office to enforce the law; if we were not, it was a mistake to put us there. We Police Commissioners feel that so long as we do our duty we must enforce the law without regard to political parties. The duty of the police force is to preserve order. To do it, you have got to do it the same way with Democrats and Republicans, and even Mugwumps; and finally, as an incident, we must get honest elections.

What does it matter to you what are the views of a burglar in your house on the subject of protection? Or as to what are the views of a prisoner at the bar on the tariff? And yet these questions have been asked in the past by persons who kept corrupt public officials in office because of their views on the tariff. It seems absurd to question the views on bimetallism of the officer patrolling your beat. You want to know whether he is attending to his duty or is asleep or drunk. If he is honest and industrious and sober, he is entitled to your regard, just the same as an honest soldier—and don't you forget it. Next Spring we will have a police parade, and you will be proud of the force.

President Roosevelt then spoke of the election machinery being under police control. He said:

The police at present have charge of the elections, through the appointments of election officers, and the detailing of policemen at the polls to watch and see that all goes fairly. Two Commissioners are Democrats and two are Republicans, and nothing would please a Commissioner more than the catching of a scoundrel in the opposite party, except the catching of one in his own party.

If we catch any man cheating at the polls we will hurt him. Policemen will be made to understand that they are to see fair play, and prevent every other man from acting improperly, and that they must be careful to act with rigid impartiality.

Eleven thousand elective officers are to be chosen. The nominees by the parties will be scrutinized as to their characters. The other day one of the unconsciously comic morning papers spoke of our inspections as Chinese tests. The test we propose is that elective officers shall be able to read, so that they may distinguish between the ballots cast, and they shall have read the regulations governing elections, and that they also shall know how to add election figures. If an election officer can't do these things he is not fit for his position.

"Do you really expect a poll clerk to be able to write?" asked somebody in the middle of the hall.

After the laughter occasioned by the question had subsided, President Roosevelt said:

"I don't wonder that our friend is incredulous; but we do."

This reply was greeted with wild applause. Mr. Roosevelt continued:

I wish that you would study over the men appointed for this district, so we may have an idea whether any of them have been indicted in the past. We have got to have election officers of decent character.

The sole weapons of our foes are mendacity and misrepresentation. There is no question of politics at stake. There cannot be a division of opinion on the two Commandments "Thou shalt not lie" and "Thou shalt not steal." Our foes know we are trying to instill honesty and integrity, and our opponents simply choose to lie about our position.

It is a strange thing that the city should have been convulsed because officials obey their oath of office and honestly enforce a law on the statute books, but which was put there with a deliberate intention that it should be dishonestly enforced.

It is spoken of as an obsolete law. Last year, under the old dispensation, 8,000 arrests were made under the "obsolete" law. What is the difference? Then they arrested the men without a "pull." The man who was recalcitrant was shut up. What have we done? We have simply gone ahead and made the saloon keepers understand that there is one law for all parties, and for the rich and poor alike.

We found in every precinct some saloons open and some shut on Sunday. Last Sunday I passed a very "dry" Sunday in going through New-York to see what truth there was in the reports published in some newspapers of the alleged "break-down" of the law. Those same papers published in parallel columns accounts of the "break-down" of the law and the ruination of the saloon business occasioned by our rigid enforcement of the law. The most elementary sense of humor would have shown them that both reports could not be true.

One thing that pleased me last Sunday was that I found that not a saloon after saloon of which it was said they would not be closed. Nowhere was there an open defiance of the law. Here and there a saloon keeper evaded it. You cannot secure absolute obedience, but we came mighty close to it last Sunday. We not only have we falsified the prophecy that we could not close saloons, but we have also falsified the prophecy that if we devoted ourselves to that work other crimes would increase. You're pretty safe yet. Felonies have decreased, while the number of felons arrested has increased.

The same vigilance exerted to detect violations of the excise law is exerted to detect other forms of lawbreaking, and the force is doing better in protecting life and property and putting down crime than ever before.

Referring to a statement by the Liquor Dealers' Association, that nine-tenths of the saloon keepers are bankrupt because they have now to obey the law, Mr. Roosevelt said:

In other words nine-tenths of the saloon keepers lived through a violation of law with the connivance of the city officials. What do you think of the moral character of those men who dare to blame us for not continuing the old custom of lawbreaking? The city official who takes to task an honest man shows himself to be unworthy of his position and a corrupt and faithless public servant. The man who would connive at one thing would connive at another.

The policeman who allows saloons to be open does not hesitate to connive at other forms of vice. Matters had become so last Fall that they would not stand still. They had to go forward or back. The time would have come when your every possession would have been at the mercy of the corrupt gang who found its headquarters in the City Hall.

Does any citizen want to be quoted as saying "I believe in the honest enforcement of the law, and I would like to have theft put down moderately, and other crimes kept within bounds; but I prefer a glass of beer to all"?

At this point Solomon Oppenheimer jumped up from a chair near the platform and, shaking his finger at President Roosevelt, shouted:

"That is not the position we take!"

"It is the position you take," answered President Roosevelt, turning toward Mr. Oppenheimer and shaking his finger at him. "Any citizen that wants saloons kept open in defiance of law is a citizen in favor of dishonesty."

For an instant there was a dead silence. Then the audience suddenly broke forth in a burst of cheers that were repeated time after time until the audience was tired. President Roosevelt continued, and when the tumult had subsided, he said:

There is nothing to which I feel so grateful as to that one of my opponents who dares to come out and fight in the open, for his position is one of such incredible ignorance or folly that it is its own condemnation.

You cannot half enforce a law. You cannot say that we were selected by a reform Government to enforce only such laws as we think the people want enforced. There are localities in this city where there is not a strong sentiment against picking pockets, but we enforce the law there.

They talk a great deal about the poor man's beer. They say the poor man should have his beer on Sunday. They should also say that the poor man should have his bread on week days, for it is more important that he should have bread than beer.

We stand fairly and squarely on the enforcement of the law. We decline to let the issue be befogged or changed. We purpose to keep our oaths of office and to see that our subordinates keep theirs. We cannot do otherwise and keep our self-respect. While the law says saloons shall be closed on Sundays, we shall enforce it, just as we would prevent the closing of saloons by fanatics on week days; and in taking this stand we feel we are entitled to the support of all American citizens in our position.

The applause at the conclusion of President Roosevelt's remarks was deafening.

J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, was then introduced as a speaker who would define with authority the attitude of liquor dealers on the Sunday-closing question.

Mr. Smith said that respectable saloon keepers are in favor of President Roosevelt's fight against excise violations, and he declared that, under the old régime, Tammany used the excise law as a weapon to force saloon keepers to pay tribute to its coffers. He believes that local option is the only solution of the liquor question.

President Roosevelt led the applause which followed this sentiment.

Mr. Smith continued:

Our efforts to secure such legislation at Albany last Winter were dashed to the ground by the unfortunate advice said to have been given last January by Mayor Strong to saloon keepers. He is said to have advised them to keep open on Sunday afternoon. The whole State was flooded with copies of the alleged interview, and the legislators were besieged with petitions against the passage of a liberal excise law, and they were afraid to act against the wishes of their constituents.

Then Solomon Oppenheimer, who had been promised a chance to speak, was given the floor for ten minutes. He said:

Commissioner Roosevelt left me two horns of a dilemma to be impaled upon. I am either a sympathizer with the criminal classes or a fool. But there is a third position, which I have taken. They say they cannot do anything but enforce the law. Then Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is a fool, or a criminal, because he does just the opposite to what Roosevelt is doing. There is a way of enforcing the law in a statesmanlike and sensible manner. Many laws are not enforced. There is not a single owner of real estate in the city who pays taxes on the full value of his land. There is hardly a wholesale merchant below Fourteenth Street who does not block the sidewalks whenever it suits his convenience. Mayor Schieren, in Brooklyn, enforces the excise law in a wise and proper way. His policy is not a system that breeds corruption.

Has not Roosevelt got the same perjured crowd of policemen that we had last year under Tammany? In my precinct we have the same Captain, who enriched the English language with the word "pantata." The system of President Roosevelt leads to the introduction of the spy and informer, the most shameful of all, and it prepares a harvest of blackmail for them. When a lot of country bigots and corrupt city politicians put on the statutes a law for blackmail they commit a crime. A saloon keeper cannot properly be called a lawbreaker because he defies a law that was meant to be a handle for blackmail.

I know the people of this district, and because I want the law enforced I am opposed to Roosevelt's system. We see everywhere policemen dragging prisoners to court because they want to make a record and to shake "Teddy's" hand. Policemen will purchase promotion by violating the rights of the people and cringing to their superiors. They will become altogether too zealous.

When President Roosevelt rose to answer Mr. Oppenheimer, he was cheered again and again. He said:

I think, in all seriousness, that I could let the best answer to that speech be the speech itself. If it needed another, I could refer to the admirable speech of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Oppenheimer speaks of corruption coming from our present system of promotion. Does he know how our last promotions were made? One man was promoted because he had saved twenty-five persons from drowning; another because at the hazard of his life he jumped into the Park Avenue tunnel and captured an armed burglar; the third because he saved a woman and two children from a burning building. Do any of these justify the remarks of Mr. Oppenheimer? He said I left him on two horns of a dilemma. He left himself, and he is there still.

I hope the forces of decent government will be true to themselves and refuse to gain an election by adopting the foul corruption of the men they threw from power. I hope for victory and I believe the American people are law-abiding and will stand by the enforcement of law.

We will go on as we began.

But if defeat is to be the reward for enforcing the law, then I would rather be defeated than win victory by corrupt commune with lawbreakers.

The audience again broke into loud applause, and then J. Brooks Leavitt spoke. He said:

What have we to do with Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn? If the people of Brooklyn care to stand such a dishonest enforcement of the law as Mayor Schieren gives them, they are not the kind of people we hope to be.

Mr. Leavitt said the issue this Fall will be whether or not the people shall support honest Police Commissioners in the enforcement of laws. He said he believed in a liberal excise law, but so long as the present law against Sunday liquor selling is on the statutes it should be resp

GREAT DAY FOR FAVORITES

They Win Nearly All the Races at Aqueduct Track.

SIMS VICTORIOUS WITH THREE HORSES

He Also Gained the Second Place With Roller—A Great Finish of Two-Year-Olds in the Fourth Race.

The racing at Aqueduct yesterday furnished the best day's sport of the week. The attendance was considerably larger than on the two preceding days, many who had been at Saratoga being present. Backers of first choices were in great glee throughout the afternoon, they nearly sweeping the card.

Sims was in great form, riding three winners and a second. The opening event resulted in an easy win for the favorite, Gladiola. She led from start to finish, and won in a romp by a length and a half. Little Thorne, second choice, disposed of Rondout in a like manner for the place.

Kinglet, at the prohibitive price of 1 to 3, had no trouble in defeating Mirage and Golden Gate in the second event. Sims held him under a pull to the turn into the stretch, then let out a gap, and won well in hand by a length.

Mangrove, at 2 to 5, caused his backers to feel uneasy during the first part of the journey in the third event. Sims had to work hard on him to reach Buck Knight, and not until the last sixteenth did he succeed in getting him to the leader. The others stopped when challenged by Mangrove, he drawing away and winning easily by a couple of lengths.

The fourth event, a dash of four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, furnished one of the prettiest finishes of the meeting. At the end a wide blanket could have covered the first five. C. F. Dwyer's Imperial opened up the favorite, but a heavy plunge on Imposition drove his price back, the latter at the end being first choice. Gloria, one of the outsiders, astonished every one by opening up a big gap in the first quarter. His field came up in the next furlong, and Imperial, Unity, Imposition, and Buccaneer closed on him fast. In the final sixteenth the entire field, with the exception of Royal Irvana and Larissa, were lapped. They made a grand struggle to the wire, Sims, by hard riding, got Imperial home first, a half a length in front of Unity, Gloria, Imposition, and Buccaneer, who finished in the order named, heads apart.

Logan and Campania, both favorites, won the fifth and sixth races, respectively.

Details of the races, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57. No bid for the winner.

1—Gladiola, M. E. Dyer's br. f., by Okema—Mart, 95 pounds, $200.....(Keefe)
2—Little Thorne, J. Delong's b. c., 98, $200.....(Wynn)
3—Rondout II., W. C. Daly's ch. g., 97½, $200.....(Sheedy)
4—Big Joe, 98. | 6—Gaffney, 95.
5—Bodyguard, 100. | 7—J. N. P., 98.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5	Gladiola	20—1	Bodyguard
4—1	Little Thorne	1—1	2 Gaffney
8—1	Rondout II	2—1	5—1 J. N. P.
15—1	Big Joe	5—1	

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike—Laura Gould, 112 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. c., 3, 99..(O'Leary)
3—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 99..(Sheedy)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—3	Kinglet	Out	30—1 Golden Gate
2—1	4—5 Mirage	1—4	

Won by a length; twenty lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½. No bid for the winner.

1—Mangrove, C. F. Dwyer's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Ferida, 108 pounds, $300.....(Sims)
2—Buck Knight, J. Delong's b. g., 3, 108, $300.....(Wynn)
3—Sea Bird, H. Brook, Jr.'s, b. m., aged, 101, $200.....(Keefe)
4—Highflier, 3, 95. | 6—Anarias, 4, 98.
5—Rolla, 4, 117.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5	Mangrove	Out	50—1 Highflier
7—2	B. Knight	1—2	10—1 Rolla
80—1	Sea Bird	6—1	30—1 Ananias

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Four and a half rulongs. Time—0:56½. No bid for the winner.

1—Imperial, C. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Deceiver—Ida Walton, 108 pounds, $200.....(Sims)
2—Unity, J. J. McCafferty, b. c., 105, $200.....(Clayton)
3—Gloria, E. R. Talfrey's ch. f., 105, $200.(Wynn)
4—Imposition, 105. | 7—Irvana, 105.
5—Buccaneer, 108. | 8—Larissa, 105.
6—Royal Rover, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1	Imperial	4—5	5—1 Buccaneer
10—1	Unity	6—1	6—1 Royal Rover
20—1	Gloria	8—1	20—1 Irvana
9—5	Imposition	3—5	10—1 Larissa

Won by half a length; a head between second and third.

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FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $500, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22¾.

1—Logan, A. Shields's b. h., aged, by Voltigeur—Pert, 120 pounds.....(Noble)
2—Queen Bess, J. Delong's b. f., 4, 103..(Wynn)
3—Panway, R. Bradley's ch. m., 6, 100..(Keefe)
4—Hallstone, 3, 107.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—5	Logan	3—5	10—1 Foundling
5—2	Queen Bess	4—5	5—2 Hallstone
8—1	Panway	2—1	

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

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SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Campania, F. Farrell's b. f., 3 years, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, 91 pounds, $200.....(O'Leary)
2—Roller, C. F. Dwyer's b. h., 6, 109, $200.....(Sims)
3—Now or Never, C. Haag's br. h., 109, $200.....(A. Clayton)
4—Milan, 4, 102 | 6—Cuckoo, 4, 104.
5—Clarus, 4, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5	Campania	1—1	30—1 Milan
11—5	Roller	7—10	30—1 Clarus
4—1	Now or Never	1—1	30—1 Cuckoo

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Fred Train	104	Mary Nance	89
Millie L.	95	Venetia II	89
J. N. P.	92	Connemaugh	89
Wellman	92	Gloria	89
Sweet	89		

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile.

Ameer	113	Aloha	101
Bel Demonio	107	Sea Bird	96
Ananias	104	Lady Adams	96
Fatality	102	Maggie K.	96

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Reifer	100	Cherrystone	100
Inquirendo	100	Lancer	97
Captain Jack	100	Humming Bird	97

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile.

Kinglet	125	Tom Moore	95
Logan	120	Diabolus	90
Charade	118	Clarus	88
Eagle Bird	116	Lancer	83
Mirage	105		

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Chiswick	115	Daly	112
Speculation	115	Baroness	110
King Paul	115	Florinda	110
Sprite	112	Buckeye	105

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth.

Diabolus	106	Tom Moore	99
Sir Tom	100	Mendicant	99
Speculation	100	Sir Dixon, Jr.	91

LIONHEART WINS THE BEVERWYCK.

Poor Card and Uninteresting Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—To-day's card here was, if anything, of a poorer character than that offered yesterday. The events filled badly, and by vigorous scratching the card was made worse. The attendance was good and the track fast.

The feature of to-day's programme was the race for the Beverwyck Renewal Steeplechase Stakes. Lionheart led from the start, and won by thirty lengths. Woodford finished second, half a mile to the good of Beverwyck, third. The other horses fell and failed to finish. Their jockeys were uninjured.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs. Runaway, 112 pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 5, won by a length and a half; Manchester, 106, (Cassin,) 2 to 1, was second; Edna May, 102, (Scott,) 40 to 1, third. Sant Ilario also ran. Time—1:02¼.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap; sweepstakes. One mile. Pepper, 108 pounds, (Chorn,) 1 to 2, won by half a length; Maurice, 94, (McClain,) 7 to 5, second. Time—1:42⅖.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Chugnut, 95 pounds, (McClain,) 7 to 1, won by a length; Mildred D., 100, (White,) 8 to 1, second; Fifield, 102, (Chorn,) 2 to 1, third. Ogdensburg, Rosalind III., and Bernardine also ran. Time—1:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Dungarven, 104 pounds, (Chorn,) 6 to 5, won by a length and a half; Prig, 102, (Gardner,) 2½ to 1, second; Cass, 102, (Scott,) 2 to 1, third. Kapanga colt also ran. Time—1:49¾.

FIFTH RACE.—The Beverwyck Renewal Steeplechase Stakes; all ages. Full course; about two and a half miles. Lionheart, 137 pounds, (G. Hamilton,) 6 to 1, won by thirty lengths; Woodford, 162, (Chandler,) 3 to 1, second; Beverwyck, 127, (Cahill,) 10 to 1, third. St. Luke, Lafayette, and Caracas also ran. Time—6:17. Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Florrie, 111 pounds; Bernardine, Miss Celestina, Miss Hannah, 101 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Kandor, 108 pounds; Manchester, 106; Dr. Morrice, 103; Jim Flood, 102; Joe Murphy, 99.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Ajax, Kapanga colt, and Kilkenny, 110 pounds each; Ingomar, 107; Laurel, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Cotton King, 106 pounds; Fifield, 103; Sherrick, 100; Ellsmere and Benvenue, 94 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half; hurdles. Southerner, 155 pounds; Beau Brummell, 148; Marcus, 145; Lafayette and Campayne, 142 each; Indicator, 132.

CANDIDATES FOR THE FUTURITY.

The Horses That Will Start for the Big Purse, Their Weights and Riders.

With clear weather and a good track there is every promise that the race for the Futurity Stakes, worth close of $67,000, will furnish a grand struggle at Sheepshead Bay to-morrow. All of the youngsters have had their final trials and with the exception of Applegate, who made a sorrowful exhibition in his trial yesterday morning, all satisfied their trainers.

McCafferty was very much disappointed in Applegate's work. He believed that he had a good chance to win the rich prize with the son of Buchanan-Longshore. If he does not show any improvement between now and Saturday he will be among the absentees.

"Dave" Gideon's candidates, Requittal and Hazdet, have shown the fastest trial, the former covering six furlongs in 1:15 flat, the latter's trial being half a second slower. Requittal, who will have that clever lightweight, Griffin in the saddle is Mr. Gideon's choice. If Requittal is fortunate enough to land the rich prize it will be the third time that Gideon has captured the stake. The Butterflies won it last year, while his representative, His Highness, was successful in 1891.

P. J. Dwyer will, in all probability, furnish the favorite for the event in his grand colt Handspring. Frank McCabe, his trainer, is very sanguine that the big chestnut will win, and makes no secret of it. He believes him to be the greatest two-year-old he has ever trained. He says the one that Handspring has to beat is Requittal.

Handspring and Axiom were given their final trial on Wednesday. Sims, who will ride him to-morrow, was up, with I. Williams on Axiom. They covered three-quarters in 1:16, Handspring winning by a head. The first furlong was covered in 0:12½, the quarter in 0:24, three furlongs in 0:37, the half in 0:49¾, and the five-eighths in 1:02¾. Considering that the track was slow, as Gideon's second trial is considerably slower than the Sheepshead track, the performance was a grand one. A. Clayton will probably have the mount on Axiom and, if the track is dry and fast, many are of opinion that he will prove an important factor. Axiom and Handspring were given slow work yesterday morning, the former worked three-quarters in 1:16. Handspring worked with Patrician, beating him easily a three-quarters in 1:17½.

Another important factor in the event will be August Belmont's high-priced colt Hastings. Though he has not shown any fast time in his trials, the best being six furlongs in 1:17½, "Jack" Joyner, his trainer, is in no way discouraged. He said that Hastings is one of those peculiar animals which require the test of a contest to show his speed. One good quality about Hastings is that he is a game colt, and, should he be a contending horse at the finish, will stand a good hard drive. Perkins, the crack Western lightweight, has been engaged to ride him.

Crescendo, the Californ a colt, will be the hope of the Western men. He was giving only slow work yesterday, his preparation for the event being at Saratoga. He is in grand shape, and, if looks count for anything, he will take some beating.

J. R. and F. P. Keene will probably be represented by Defender and Peep o'Day. The latter is the selected one. Marcus Daly's candidates will be Silver Ii. He was sent six furlongs yesterday morning in 1:16, defeating Hamilton II. easily. The latter was a candidate, but, after yesterday's showing, he will probably not be sent to the post. Wyndham Walden has the two Morris candidates, Formal and Intermission, in grand form, but they seem hardly to class with the top weights. Littlefield will have the mount on the former, while Penn will ride the latter. The two Nimrod, Palmerston and Wishard may be sent for the prize. They will furnish the outsiders.

The probable starters, with the weights they are to carry, and the jockeys to ride, are:

Horse.	Pounds.	Jockey.
Applegate	122	McCafferty
Handspring	120	Sims
Hastings	118	Perkins
The Native	118	Doggett
Hazlet	118	T. Williams
Imboden	118	Thorn
Palmerston	118	Bergen
Defender	118	Taral
Jefferson	113	Overton
Requittal	113	Griffin
Beau Ideal	113	Reagan
Crescendo	113	Thorpe
Formal	113	Littlefield
Intermission	112	Penn
Axiom	110	A. Clayton
Silver Ii	108	Ballard
Wishard	105	Reiff

JOE PATCHEN'S EASY VICTORY.

Beat John R. Gentry in Straight Heats at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Joe Patchen won three straight heats from John R. Gentry at Washington Park to-day and won them with ease. There was a strong south breeze blowing down the stretch, and the starter delayed the first heat of the big event until after the second heat of the 2:25 class. After scoring a couple of times, McArthy gave the word on even terms, the heavy wind and track precluding the possibility of breaking a record.

To the half they raced neck and neck, when McHenry called on Gentry and he forged to the fore, abetted by the whip. Curry sat still, and Gentry stretch made his call. Patchen responded gamely and won easily in 2:05¼, with Gentry a length to the bad.

The time by quarters in this, the fastest heat was: Quarter, 0:32½; half, 1:02½; three-quarters, 1:32½; mile, 2:05¼.

In the second heat Patchen led all the way. McHenry went to the whip at the half, but Gentry could not respond. Curry pulled Patchen up, jogging home in 2:07¾. After this heat Curry announced that he was going for the record, and would not wait for Gentry. The third heat was easily Patchen's, as Gentry had tired under punishment in the previous heat on coming into the stretch.

Altogether the race was a vast disappointment to the 12,000 persons present. At no time did Gentry act as though he had a chance to win a heat.

Only one of the regular races on the card was finished, the others being postponed until to-morrow. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; Breeders' Stake; purse $2,000.

Abnet, br. f., by Ambassador (Bassett)				1	5 1 2 1
Pat L., b. h., by Republican, (Lash)				2	1 4 1 2
Marie D., gr. f., by Patron (Jamison)				5	2 2 4 3
Miss Kate, br. f., by Direct, (Tilden)				3	4 3 5 4
Jocten, b. h., by Lord Jenkinson, (O'Neill)				4	3 5 3 5

Time—2:14½; 2:15¼; 2:17¼; 2:15¾; 2:21.

Special Race.—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Joe Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes,					
dam Josephine Young, (Curry)				1	1 1
John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes,				2	2 2
dam Damewood, (McHenry)					

Time—2:05¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¾.

NEW-YORKS DO BETTER.

They Hit the Ball Yesterday in the Game with St. Louis and Won.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; St. Louis, 6.
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 8.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 1.
Boston, 9; Louisville, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1. Cleveland	66	39	.629
2. Baltimore	59	35	.628
3. Pittsburg	59	41	.590
4. Boston	54	43	.557
5. Philadelphia	53	43	.552
6. Cincinnati	53	44	.546
7. Brooklyn	53	45	.541
8. Chicago	55	47	.539
9. New-York	49	49	.500
10. Washington	31	60	.341
11. St. Louis	32	69	.317
12. Louisville	23	72	.242

New-York's baseball team batted in something of their old form in the game with the St. Louis team yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The miserable style in which the local team have been playing ball since their return from the West caused a small crowd to be present.

Ehret, who pitched for St. Louis, was driven out of the box in the fourth inning. McDougal, who replaced him, was more effective, but still was hit quite hard. German was not in the best of form, although he did very well during the first two innings. Then he gave the first two batsmen their bases on balls, and it was only through the excellent support he received that only one run was scored. The next inning finished him for the day, as he was hit so hard that Rusie was called in to do the twirling for the remainder of the game.

It looked a little dangerous in the ninth inning, when the visitors had two men on bases with only one out, and only two runs needed to tie the score.

The visitors went to the bat first, and, despite the fact of Cooley leading off with a clean hit to centre, only three men got leave to face German, as Cooley was caught napping at first and Quinn and Dowd were both caught on the fly by Davis.

Fuller led off for the New-Yorks with a two-bagger to left field, and Tiernan followed with a long drive into left centre for three bases, sending Fuller over the plate. Van Haltren's long fly to left was caught by Cooley, and then Davis drove the ball in the same direction for two bases, scoring Tiernan, and, after Bannon was thrown out at first by Ely, Burns sent a single to left, scoring Davis. All three of the runs were earned.

The run scored by St. Louis in the third inning, through German giving the first two batsmen their bases on balls, was overlooked, but when he got pounded in the following inning for three singles and a three-bagger it was thought high time to make a change, and at the close of the inning, after 4 runs had been scored, 3 of which were earned, German was replaced by Rusie, who pitched in such brilliant form that only 1 run was scored off him during the remaining five innings, that being Dowd's home run in the seventh inning. The ball was hit up into the twenty-five-cent seats in left field and remained there while Dowd made the circuit of the bases, almost at his ease. Dowd's single to left in the ninth inning was the only other hit made off Rusie during the game.

Stafford led off in the fourth inning with a three-base hit and scored on a single by Wilson. The visitors took Ehret from the pitcher's box and replaced him with McDougal. Only three single hits were made off him during the remainder of the contest.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, lf	0	0	1	3	0	0	
Quinn, 2b	0	0	0	3	4	0	
Dowd, cf	1	2	3	3	0	0	
Miller, 3b	0	0	0	0	5	1	
Ely, ss	0	0	0	0	5	1	
Sheehan, 1b	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Peitz, c	1	1	2	2	0	0	
Breit's'n, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Ehret, p	1	1	1	0	0	0	
McDou'l, p	0	0	1	1	1	0	
Total	6	8	24	18	4		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	2	3	4	1		
Tiernan, rf	2	1	1	0	0		
Van H'n, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Davis, 3b	1	3	4	2	1		
Bannon, lb	0	0	11	0	0		
Burns, lf	1	0	2	0	1		
Stafford, 2b	1	2	1	3	0		
Wilson, c	0	1	4	1	0		
German, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	10	27	11	4		

St. Louis	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0—6
New-York	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	x—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; New-York, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; New-York, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; New-York, 7. Bases on balls—Off McDougal, 1; off German2; off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By McDougal, 1; by Rusie, 4. Home run—Dowd. Three-base hits—Cooley, Tiernan, Stafford. Two-base hits—Fuller, Davis. Double plays—Fuller and Bannon; Ely, Quinn, and Sheehan. Stolen base—Burns. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Jerne.

PITCHER MENEFEE WAS KIND.

Presented the Brooklyns with Five Runs, Not a Hit Being Made.

The Pittsburgs were outplayed by the Brooklyns in the baseball game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. They were evidently not used to the cool breeze from Jamaica Bay and got chilled as they faced it at the home plate, as they only made one base hit and did not score at all.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 spectators visited the ground in hopes of seeing the home club win, and they were not disappointed. The first inning was something of a farce. The Brooklyns scored 5 runs without a single base hit being made. The Pittsburgs were experimenting with a pitcher by the name of Menefee, who was as wild as an unbroken high-spirited colt. He simply let the ball go with all his might, regardless of the home plate, and it resulted in Griffin and Shindle walking to their bases on balls. Corcoran did manage to get a crack at it and drove it to Genins, who threw him out at first.

Schoch was then hit with a pitched ball. This filled the bases. Daly then hit to Genins, and on the latter's error Griffin scored and Daly reached first in safety. Genins, however, recovered in time to put Shindle out at third. Tredway hit to Beckley, who threw it to Menefee at first, but the latter failed to touch the base, and Tredway was safe, while Shoch scored on the error. Menefee gave Lachance, Grim, Kennedy, and Griffin their bases on balls in succession, which forced in Daly, Tredway, and Lachance, making three runs scored and three men on bases and only two out. Menefee was then transferred to the players' bench and Hart did the twirling. The inning was closed before any more runs were scored. Shindle hit a grounder toward right field, which Beckley got and threw to Bierbauer, putting Griffin out at second.

The only other run scored during the day was made in the third inning, when the Brooklyns bunched their hits and scored an earned run. Grim led off with a clean hit and was batted home on singles by Kennedy, Griffin, and Shindle.

The fielding of the Brooklyn team was perfect, not a single error being made by them during the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Smith, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0	
Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	2	0	0	
Stenzel, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Bierb'er, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0	
Stuart, ss	0	0	3	2	2	0	
Genius, 3b	0	0	2	6	2	0	
Merritt, c	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Menefee, p	0	0	0	0	1		
Hart, p	0	0	1	2	1		
Total	0	0	24	20	4		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	4	0	0		
Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	2	1	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	4	0		
Shoch, lf	1	1	0	3	0	0	
Daly, 2b	1	1	0	2	2	0	
Tredway, rf	1	0	2	0	0	0	
Lach'nce, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	0	
Grim, c	1	1	4	0	0		
Kennedy, p	0	2	0	1	0	0	
Total	6	5	27	8	0	0	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned run—Brooklyn 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Menefee, 6; off Hart, 2; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Hartnedy, 3. Struck out—By Menefee, 0; by Hart, 3; by Kennedy, 2. Stolen bases—Daly, (2,) Stenzel. Double plays—Shindle, Daly, and Lachance; Stuart and Beckley. Passed ball—Merritt. Hit with pitched ball—Shoch, Daly. Umpire—Mr. Murray. Attendance—3,500.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Rhines and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	4	..	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	—8

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Chicago, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Hemming and Robinson; Hutchinson and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Peltz and Donahue.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	—4

Base hits—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	..	—9
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—5

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 8. Errors—Boston, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; McDermott and Warner. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

STAUBACH TO TRY FOR RECORDS.

The Rond Rider to Pedal to Philadelphia and Back on Sunday.

Capt. C. P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club is going to try for several long-distance records on Sunday. He has made careful preparations for the effort, and, weather permitting, expects to meet with success. His plan is to ride to Philadelphia and back again, paced, and, according to his schedule, he should perform the feat in sixteen hours. Capt. Staubach is an old-time road rider, and he has gone ahead with his arrangements in a systematic manner. Here is the schedule which he hopes to follow:

Start from City Hall, New-York at 3:50 A. M.

Miles.	Town.	Arrive At.
9	Newark, N. J.	5:00 A. M.
15	Elizabeth, N. J.	5:25 A. M.
26	Plainfield, N. J.	6:10 A. M.
88	New-Brunswick, N. J.	7:00 A. M.
56	Princeton, N. J.	8:20 A. M.
67	Trenton, N. J.	9:05 A. M.
78	Bristol, Penn.	9:50 A. M.
85	Torresdale, Penn.	10:20 A. M.
100	City Hall, Philadelphia	11:30 A. M.
115	Torresdale, Penn.	1:40 P. M.
122	Bristol, Penn.	2:10 P. M.
133	Trenton, N. J.	2:55 P. M.
144	Princeton, N. J.	3:40 P. M.
162	New Brunswick, N. J.	5:00 P. M.
174	Plainfield, N. J.	5:50 P. M.
185	Elizabeth, N. J.	6:35 P. M.
191	Newark, N. J.	7:00 P. M.
200	City Hall, New-York	7:50 P. M.

It is Staubach's intention to establish intermediate records between the metropolis and the Quaker City, making the City Hall in each place the point for reckoning. The record for the run from Newark to Philadelphia and return—18:40:00, made by Thomas Edge of the Atalanta Wheelmen—will receive special attention from Capt. Staubach.

On the down trip the pacing will be done by Bartsch and Nonnenbacher of the Manhattan Bicycle Club on a tandem. They will make the run both ways, but coming back arrangements have been made for special pacing.

Kingston Yearlings to be Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 22.—The Kingston yearlings were shipped to New-York to-day, where they will be sold at auction.

Jockey Bob Isoms's brother Albert, had a leg broken to-day at the track here, while exercising one of Col. Pepper's yearling thoroughbreds.

Milton Young, C. J. Enright, Hal P. Headley, Louis Straus, O. B. Chenult, Charles Straus, J. H. Landeman, and other prominent Kentucky turf men left here to-day for New-York to witness the running of the Futurity Saturday.

RACING BOARD RULINGS

Cyclists Suspended and Transferred tor Various Reasons.

LONG LIST OF MEETS SANCTIONED

New Names for the Professional Class and Suspension for Several St. Louis Riders—Class B Growing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—A number of racing men have incurred the displeasure of the Racing Board by recently competing in unsanctioned events. In the weekly bulletin of the board, the names of the offenders, together with the terms of suspension imposed as penalties, are given as follows:

John Bell, Jr., Calvin Carpenter, Louis Smith, Albert Hollenbach, Jr., Ralph Gilbert, "Tom" Wallace, Henry Meredith, E. Vandegriff, and Earl Sandusky of Shelbyville, Ky., for thirty days, from Aug. 5; George Fischer, James Edgar, J. Mallardit, Jacob Dowler, Henry Clark, C. H. Wacker, William McDevitt, H. E. Riddell, M. L. Matson, George Patchel, William Irwin, John Irwin, Robert Ellis, W. P. Hampton, Horace Dungan, all of Philadelphia, for sixty days, from Aug. 7; Samuel Dean and Frank Ways, Cumberland, Md., for thirty days, from Aug. 1; Henry Campbell, Cumberland, for ninety days, from Aug. 1.

Sanctions for race meets have been granted as follows:

Aug. 27-28—Kansas City Cyclists, Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 4—Elkland Bicycle Club, Elkland, Pa.
Sept. 18—Cuba Fair Association, Cuba, N. Y.
Sept. 3-6—Talbot County Fair Association, Easton, Md.
Sept. 28—Scottdale Wheelmen, Scottdale, Penn.
Sept. 2—Boonton Athletic Club, Boonton, N. J.
Sept. 7—N. E. Wheelmen, Pitman Grove, N. J.
Sept. 27—Dr. A. A. Lyker, Rural Grove, N. Y.
Sept. 4—Richmond County Fair Association, West New-Brighton, S. I.
Aug. 31—Amityville Wheelmen, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.
Aug. 27—D. E. Baker, Washington, Penn.
Sept. 2—L. A. Rose, East Schuyler, N. Y.
Sept. 30—Inter-State Fair Association, Trenton, N. J.
Sept. 24—Zimmerman Cycle Club, Freehold, N. J.
Sept. 2—H. C. Taylor, Morristown, N. J.
Sept. 18—Matteawan Athletic Association, Matteawan, N. Y.
Sept. 7—Chester County Agricultural Society, West Chester, Penn.
Sept. 2—Oriental Cycle Club, Grand Island, Neb.
Sept. 2—Young Men's Christian Association, Des Moines, Iowa.
Aug. 30—Hugh & Biggar, Danville, Ill.
Sept. 16—Dubuque Cycling Club, Dubuque, Iowa.
Aug. 28—Sycamore Cycling Club, Sycamore, Ill.
Aug. 24—America Cycling Club, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 5—Dixon Cycling Club, Dixon, Ill.
Aug. 28—Improved Order of Heptasophs, Washington Park, Philadelphia.
Aug. 24—William H. Soullin, Tyrone, Penn.
Sept. 2—Hammonton Athletic Association, Hammonton, N. J.
Sept. 2—A. Mitchell, Hudson, N. Y.
Sept. 4—Grand Junction Athletic Association, Grand Junction, Col.
Aug. 28—Las Animas County Fair Association, Trinidad, Col.
Sept. 3—George P. Barnum, Le Roy, Ill.
Sept. 10 and 11—Des Moines Wheel Club, Des Moines, Iowa.
Aug. 29 and 30—Arrow Cycling Club, Janesville, Wis.
Sept. 11—Rock County Fair Association, Janesville, Wis.
Oct. 4—Jefferson County and Rock County Agricultural Society, Jefferson, Wis.
Sept. 11 and 12—Northern Illinois Agricultural Society, Freeport, Ill.
Aug. 26—R. E. Barron, Howell, Mich.
Sept. 12—Peoria Bicycle Club, Peoria, Ill.
Sept. 2—Columbus Wheel Club, Columbus,

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

The Baffled Conductor.

From Truth.

"Here, how is this?" demanded the conductor, savagely. "You have thirteen children, and they are all trying to travel on half tickets."

The man and woman addressed looked at each other, and a flush that suggested them to be guilty of trying to swindle the railroad came to their cheeks; but they made no response.

"How old is that girl back there?" continued the conductor, pulling his tawny mustache.

"She will be twelve the 2d of November," replied the woman, figuring it out on her finger ends.

"And how old is that boy next her?"

"If he lives till the 27th of November, he will be twelve, too," answered the man, sharply.

"Ha, just as I expected!" gloated the conductor. "Now, how can you explain the proximity of their birthdays?" and he waited for the confession.

"That's easy enough," ventured the woman, frankly.

"It is, is it?"

"Yes. There is no law I know of that prevents cousins being born the same month."

Special Inducement.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I wonder why we don't get any more of the men's trade?" said the head of the department store.

"I guess they haven't the time to spare," said the assistant. "Why not introduce the idea of giving a free shave while the man is waiting for his change?"

Why They Did It.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"How is this, Colonel, about you people electing a temperance candidate down your way?"

"Well, Sah," said the Colonel. "I'll tell you We did it out of pity. We thought that a man who never had taken a drink in his life ought to have something to make life seem a little less dreary to him, Sah."

Misapplied Metaphor.

From The Waterbury.

Fatche—I say, why did you describe your heroine as lantern-jawed?

Author—I didn't! What do you mean?

Fatche—Why, you say here that her face lit up when her lover approached!

Somewhat Brusque.

From The New-York Weekly.

Miss Fussey (hurrying into the doctor's office)—Doctor, look at this. Why are these wrinkles coming around my eyes?

Doctor (busily)—Because your are getting old. Two dollars, please.

As Everybody Thinks.

From Judge.

"Papa," said Benny Bloobumper, "what does the word sophistry mean?"

"Sophistry, Benny," replied Mr. Bloobumper, "is the other fellow's argument."

The Poet.

From The Boston Transcript.

Critic—Is that a sonnet you are writing?

Poet—Can't tell yet. If I can keep it up beyond the fourteenth line it won't be.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

UPSTAIRS WORK.—By a young Swedish girl, speaking German, as upstairs girl. 218 East 26th St., third floor, back.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined young lady; would take companion's place to lady or child going to Europe in exchange for fare; highest reference. Companion, 644 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; would like to go together; one as cook and laundress; other as waitress and chambermaid; best city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman in small private family; excellent washer and ironer; city or country; best city reference. D., Box 848 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant American woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; understands her business; short distance in the country. 345 West 35th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two women to do work of small family; together or separate; willing and obliging; good city reference. 526 5th Av.

COOK.—First-class cook by the day, week, or month; first-class bread maker; reference can be given. 205 West 34th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of fine work; well up in fashions; is now disengaged; terms moderate; by or country; day or week; references. Box 390 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced English finishing governess, four years in America, wishes position; refers; family; French; three years in France; good music, drawing; highly recommended. G. E. F., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated French lady as nursery governess for growing children or as maid for young ladies; good city references. H. Z., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman, to live in country; can do any work; excellent references. Housekeeper, 801 West 126th St.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

The Jacotot School.
A French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 WEST 82D ST.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

Association Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

University of the State of New-York.
NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
10 EAST 42d ST., NEAR 5th AV.
Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. SHEPARD LAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

The Principal of a Well-known Pre-
paratory school for boys will receive into his family two desirable boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Law Schools.

University Law School. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or Professor I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NORTON AND HIS TANGLED NOTES

The Henry Murder Case Stenographer Might Be Punished for Perjury.

The minutes of the police court hearing in the Henry murder case submitted in the habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, Wednesday were the subject of much discussion yesterday. Foster L. Backus, counsel for William S. Henry, the alleged murderer, said:

"Under the code it is the duty of the official stenographer to take in shorthand a correct statement of the testimony, transcribe it, and furnish it to the Justice. It is the Justice's duty to authenticate it, and then certify to the Court of Sessions or the Court of Oyer and Terminer that it is a correct report of the proceedings and testimony taken before him. The testimony in this case was certified both by the official stenographer and by Justice Haggerty to be a correct report of the proceedings and testimony. It is made their official duty to certify, and they, having taken an oath of office to perform their duty, are not required to make an affidavit that it is a correct report. Any one not under an oath of office would be required to verify such testimony and proceedings under oath; but the oath of office and the official certificate are all that is required of a public official.

"Now, the testimony in the Henry case is conceded by the District Attorney to be incorrect. Many things are reported which did not occur. Many things were omitted that did occur. Finally, it was reported and certified that Capt. Kitzer testified that the defendant wore a bloody hat and confessed to him that he had killed his father with an axe. Capt. Kitzer and the other officers who were in the courtroom are prepared to swear that nothing of that kind ever took place. Section 154 of the Penal Code provides a punishment as if for misdemeanor where a public officer is delinquent in his duty and where there is no other punishment provided. Section 204 of the code provides that the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing by the Magistrate, or under his direction, and must be signed and certified by the Magistrate. Section 96 provides that any one who knowingly and willfully swears or certifies falsely in such a case is guilty of perjury."

Mr. Backus said he had not as yet decided whether he would take any action in the matter.

Justice Haggerty said that Norton, the stenographer, was well educated, but that at the time of the Henry hearing he was worried over the loss of a child, and was greatly run down owing to a lack of proper rest.

Postal Employes' Aid Association.

The first meeting of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association, the insurance company that was lately incorporated, was held in the office of Postmaster Dayton yesterday.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary President—Charles A. Dayton; Honorary Vice Presidents—James A. Mandeville and Owen McDermott; President of the Association—Thomas J. Clarke; Treasurer—Frank A. Roome; Secretary—Thomas A. Jardines.

A committee was appointed to select a medical examiner for the association.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; willing to make himself generally useful; has years' city and country reference from last employer. J. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; understands the care of a gentleman's establishment; first-class rider and driver; weight, 145 pounds; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; best reference. J. C., 30 West 44th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman would recommend a sober, industrious young man; English; smart appearance. Mr. J. Braman, 1,276 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; just disengaged; understands his business and to run a stable first-class; city or country. C. D., 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent and reliable in every respect and most anxious to please; country; references. Coachman, 106 West 42d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands the care of horses and lawn and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 26 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Temple Grove Seminary,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools for Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 66th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Excursions.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
IS THE PICTURESQUE LINE FROM
New-York to Niagara Falls.
Special Excursion,
SATURDAY, AUG. 24.
TICKETS GOOD GOING AUG. 24 AND RETURN UP TO AND INCLUDING AUG. 26. PULLMAN CARS.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:20 A. M., 6:10 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:30 and 8:35 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 844 Fulton St., 960 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 286 Broadway.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, and grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating; bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. So. 5th St., B'klyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A.M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N.R.; 11.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. for Pier 18 only; 2.15, 5.8.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" AND "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, CADETS IN CAMP, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

PANIC AVERTED BY A NURSE

A Candle Flame Set a Curtain on Fire in Bellevue Hospital.

A curtain at one of the windows in a ward at Bellevue Hospital took fire from a candle-flame a week ago last Sunday. A cool-headed nurse saw the danger, and, pulling the burning fabric down, stamped out the fire. No alarm was sent out, and the fact that there had been a slight fire in the hospital did not become public until yesterday.

There was naturally much alarm among the patients in the ward for a time, but the prompt action of the nurse averted a panic.

It has been the practice at this hospital for nurses to carry candles about with them at night, but it is understood that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction will immediately devise some safe substitute.

More Arrests in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Four more amusement proprietors were arraigned to-day before Recorder Gouldey on a charge of violating the Sunday law. The defendants, who were arrested by order of Mayor Stoy, were William Oswald of the Haunted Forest; John T. Flood, scenic railway; William Bowker, and August Tilman, proprietors of merry-go-rounds. As Recorder Gouldey is not in accord with Mayor Stoy in suppressing Sunday amusements, the defendants were discharged. About a dozen amusement proprietors in all have been arrested and discharged, and the Mayor's crusade seems to have proved a failure.

Park Avenue Improvement Bonds.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday opened bids for $200,000 gold bonds for the Park Avenue Improvement. The successful bidder was a syndicate composed of Harvey Fisk & Sons and Blake Brothers & Co. Their bid was $100.40.

Late Business Troubles.

—Leon Lemay, in the stone business at Nashua, N. H., having sheds and a quarry, has left town several thousand dollars in debt. He left Tuesday afternoon, writing a letter to his foreman that he going to get money to pay bills. His quarry, stock, and bills have been attached by creditors.

—G. M. McCullough, a coal merchant at Ottawa, Ontario, has assigned, with liabilities of $35,000 and assets of about $26,000. The principal creditors are the Bank of Ottawa and La Banque Nationale.

—J. F. Rohrburgh of York, Penn., a dealer in hardware and groceries, has failed. Indebtedness exceeds $20,000.

State Elections.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (ONE.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article two of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section One of Article Two of the Constitution, Relating to the Qualifications of Voters.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That section one of article two of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

Sec. 2. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and in conformity to section one, article fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 24, 1895. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, April 30, 1895. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. CHARLES T. SAXTON, Pres. State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section one of article two of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (TWO.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article three of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing Amendment to Article Three, Section Twenty-nine, of the Constitution, Relating to Prison Labor.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Resolved (if the senate concur,) That the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators:

Section twenty-nine of article third of the constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 29. All prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State shall be kept occupied and employed at labor; and on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, no such prisoner shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his labor or time shall be farmed out or contracted to any person, firm, organization or corporation. The legislature shall provide for the employment of such prisoners, as far as practicable, upon public works, or in the manufacture of supplies required for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 24, 1895. }

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, May 14, 1895. }

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate. CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article three, section twenty-nine of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing Concurrent Resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (THREE.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of land situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become part of the forest preserve.

Sec. 2. Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that in conformity to section one, article fourteen of the constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK: }
IN SENATE. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK: }
IN ASSEMBLY. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article seven, section seven of the constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing Concurrent Resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via. D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, **EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, **JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, **STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y.C., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, **T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.**—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arr. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, **BAILEY & WINN.**—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, **RAY BROOK, N. Y.** Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:18 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, **PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.**—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, **D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.**—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:06 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, **UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.**—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, **CHILDWOLD, PARK, N.Y.—WM. F. INGOLD.**—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown, & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, **BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.**—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 Night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, **CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.**—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE.
This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook."
Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON,
Taylor-on-Schroon,
Warren Co., N. Y.

State Elections.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section seven, chapter six hundred and eighty, Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by chapter 810, Laws of 1895, notice is hereby given that the following proposition will be submitted to the people of the said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, at the said general election there will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following proposition, embodied in section one, of chapter seventy-nine, of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

"There shall be submitted to the people of this State at the general election to be held in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the proposition, to be voted upon by the electors of this State, to issue bonds by the State to the amount not to exceed nine millions of dollars, which bonds shall be sold by the State, and the proceeds thereof paid into the State treasury and so much thereof as shall be necessary expended for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal, and the county clerks in the different counties in this State, and all other officers who are now or may hereafter be charged by law with furnishing ballots to the electors at the said general election, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be furnished a sufficient quantity of ballots both for and against the proposition to authorize the issuing of the said bonds for, and the enlargement and improving of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal; the said ballots shall be printed as follows: 'For the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal,' and 'Against the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal.' The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days, (Sundays excepted,) in at least two daily newspapers in the city of New-York, two daily newspapers in the city of Brooklyn, and two daily newspapers printed in the city of Albany, said advertisements to contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller, in his discretion, may reject all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection, the com

EXCISE TRIALS ON TO-DAY

Twenty Cases That Will Come Up Before the Recorder.

OTHERS WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK

Work to be Pushed Forward and Night Sessions May Be Held—Fewer Cases Transferred to General Sessions.

Recorder Goff will start in earnest to-day on the excise cases transferred from Special Sessions to General Sessions for trial. The day's grist of convictions promises to be an unusually large one.

There are about twenty cases on the calendar ready for trial, and the court will try to clear all these up if possible, as a fresh batch of nearly fifty will be ready for trial on Monday, there being no session of the court to-morrow on account of the half holiday.

To keep up with this work the Recorder will, as he announced earlier in the week, hold night sessions, sitting, if necessary, until midnight. This will in no case help the prospects of the saloon men, for not alone will justice be speedily meted out to them, but night sessions, it is shown by past experiences, do not improve the temper of either Judge or jury.

It is expected that trials will be pushed along at such a rate that by the end of next week a big hole will have been made in the list of 200 cases transferred from Special Sessions to General Sessions in the hope of blocking Recorder Goff's court. That no further attempts will be made in this direction is pretty plainly indicated by the fact that only two cases were transferred yesterday, and they were those of men outside of the Saloon Keepers' Association, the charge being that of interference with a policeman while making an excise arrest.

Before Recorder Goff there was a lively time yesterday owing to the excise indictments. The big courtroom was fairly packed with saloon men, of whom the twenty-five indicted on Wednesday were called to plead.

The men were represented by Friend & House, who entered pleas of not guilty in each case. Three of the men did not appear in person. Their lawyers asked to have the day of pleading postponed. This the Recorder refused. He said no delay would be granted in any of those cases. He then permitted the lawyers to enter a plea of "not guilty" for their absent clients.

The papers in twenty additional cases transferred from Special Sessions to General Sessions were received yesterday in the District Attorney's office. They were submitted to the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury yesterday handed up indictments in six transferred cases as follows: Samuel Lay, 1,433 Second Avenue; John Muss, One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue; Herman Muhlfeith, 311 East Seventy-sixth Street; Terrence O'Brien, 1,980 Park Avenue; Thomas Riley, 1,084 First Avenue, and August Suchmiller, 706 Columbus Avenue.

DID NOT SUSTAIN THE CHARGES.

Warrant Drawn Up Against an Excise Witness for Perjury.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday the following saloon keepers on warrants: Garritt F. Scott, Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; Michael Farrell, 433 West Forty-fifth Street; Daniel Marron, 527 West Fiftieth Street; Samuel Nelson, 665 Ninth Avenue, and James McEntagarty, 817 Ninth Avenue.

These arrests were made on evidence furnished by Franklin P. Kuntz, a young mulatto, of 7 Elizabeth Street.

Lawyer Elias G. Levy, counsel for the Wine and Spirit Dealers' Association of the Twenty-second Precinct, appeared for the accused. Scott's case was the first one taken up.

Kuntz swore that he purchased a glass of beer of Scott's bartender, Washington M. Dickinson, on Sunday last, and paid for it.

Lawyer Levy brought out the admission from Kuntz that he was employed by Inspector Brooks of the Second District, who paid him $2 for every arrest and $5 for each conviction he secured.

Mr. Scott swore that the premises were not open on Sunday. Then came the first hitch. Kuntz swore that the name on the saloon was Garry Scott. It was clearly shown that Mr. Scott's name was Garritt. Then the second and final hitch occurred.

Bartender Dickinson swore that he closed the saloon and locked it at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and that it was not opened till 5 o'clock the following Monday morning. Magistrate Kudlich called Kuntz before him.

"Remember," he said, sternly, "you are under oath, sworn to tell the truth; now, did this man sell you beer on Sunday? Consider well before you answer."

Kuntz looked at Dickson, and said: "I think he's the man; he looks like him."

"You think he's the man? Either he is or he is not, which is it?" asked the Magistrate.

"I cannot say."

"And you come here and swear that he was the man, and his employer was arrested. If you will make and substantiate a charge of perjury," (this to Mr. Scott,) "I will entertain it against this man."

Scott said he would, and did, and a warrant was drawn up.

"The other cases in which this man appears as complainant are dismissed," said the Magistrate, "and I believe public opinion will sustain my action."

Kuntz stepped up and said the Inspector told him to do as he did.

"The Inspector didn't tell you to commit perjury," shouted the Magistrate.

Kuntz hurried from the court before the order of arrest was ready for execution.

ARGUMENT IN ELDER'S CASE.

Frederick B. House Seeks a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

The application of Augustus Elder for a certificate of reasonable doubt was argued yesterday before Judge Beekman, in Supreme Court Chambers. Elder was convicted last week before Recorder Goff for violating the Excise laws, and he is now serving a thirty-day term in jail.

Frederick B. House presented the application. Mr. House declared that the only evidence against Elder was that of two policemen, who climbed up on the window-sill of the saloon, and, looking in, claimed to have seen men in front of the bar, and on the barkeeper behind it, and three glasses on the bar, with some liquid in them which looked like beer. When cross-examined they would not swear that it was beer or any other liquid prohibited by the statute.

Mr. House contended that the Recorder assumed that the contents of the glasses were beer in his charge to the jury, and also that he had failed to charge upon the question of a reasonable doubt.

Assistant District Attorney Battle insisted that the evidence was sufficient to justify the finding of the jury, and that the Recorder had charged the jury on the question of a reasonable doubt.

Judge Beekman inquired if it was not the privilege of the jury to infer from the testimony of the officer that the contents of the glases looked like beer, that it was in fact beer. He was inclined to think that if it was absolutely necessary in every instance to prove positively the nature of the liquid, the law would be rendered useless. He said he would look at the testimony, and he reserved his decision.

QUESTIONS VALIDITY OF ARRESTS.

Lawyer Thomas G. Fennell Says Excise Warrants Are Not Legally Phrased.

Lawyer Thomas Garrett Fennell raised a point of law on a technicality in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon that will prove of interest to every saloon keeper whose trial is pending before the courts of record.

In the excise enactment of 1883 the language of the statute is: "Caused, suffered, or permitted to be sold or given away, any strong and spirituous," &c.

The law was changed in 1892, and the phraseology was altered as follows: "Commands, counsels, induces, promises, aids, or abets the sale," &c.

The warrant blanks, Counsellor Fennell claimed, have never been altered; consequently he raised the quibble as to the validity of the cases brought upon the defective warrants. Magistrate Kudlich took the question under advisement. The lawyer raised another issue: "A saloon keeper cannot be arrested pending the decision of a complaint against his bartender, in case the former was not present when the bartender was arrested, nor accessory to the acts for which the arrest was made."

This point was raised in the case of Saloon Keeper Michael O'Donnell of 703 Tenth Avenue, whose bartender was arrested on Sunday and waived examination the following day. Until the bartender's case was disposed of, Fennell maintained, that O'Donnell could not legally be deprived of his liberty, it being shown that he was out of the city when the former was arrested. The Magistrate paroled O'Donnell, and said he would give an opinion to-day.

WITNESSES DID NOT APPEAR.

Police Failed to Find the "Stool Pigeons" in Goodman's Case.

Policeman W. F. Deering of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station reported in Special Sessions yesterday that John Brady and William Conlon, "stool pigeons" in the case of excise violation against Bartender Bernard Goodman, could not be found.

"This savors too much of blackmail," said Justice Jerome. "Tell the Captain that if he does not use officers, he must use men that can be found. They make complaints, and then don't turn up. They are a lot of blackmailers. Tell your Captain to look out for Brady and Conlon. We will send them to the House of Detention as witnesses. Some of these men want to be careful, or we will have them before us on charges of perjury."

In the case of John Doonan, excise violation, Justice Jerome sent word to Capt. Westervelt to produce his citizen witness by Sept. 15, or Doonan would be discharged.

Men Leaving the Saloon Business.

President Murray of the Excise Board said yesterday that the increase in the number of saloon license transfers showed that since the crusade against Sunday closing was begun, an increased number of people are getting out of the business by selling out.

During last August there were 137 transfers. For the twenty-one days in the present month there have been 144 transfers.

ON A DAY'S CAMPAIGN

THE OLD GUARD TAKES PEACEFUL POSSESSION OF PLEASURE BAY.

The Veterans Had a Pleasant Sail Down the Bay, a Dusty Ride in Stages, and a Good Dinner.

One hundred and fifty members of the Old Guard and their guests went to Pleasure Bay, N. J., yesterday on their annual Summer outing and clambake.

In order to insure good weather they took the genial weather prophet, Elias B. Dunn, along with them. The day, the outing, and the clambake were eminently successful.

The members, in fatigue uniform, assembled at 10 o'clock at Pier 8, North River, where they took the Sandy Hook steamboat Monmouth for Atlantic Highlands, from whence they traveled by rail to Long Branch, and then by stages—not easy

Capt. A. T. Decker,

To Whom the Old Guard Owes Thanks for Providing an Excellent Clambake.

ones—to Leland's Hotel Avenel at Pleasure Bay.

Among those on the trip were Major Thomas E. Sloane, Capt. William Henry White, Capt. Charles A. Stadler, Adjt. George H. Wyatt, Capt. Alonzo T. Decker, Capt. Belden Rogers, Capt. Harry L. Faris, Capt. George Green, Capt. Erastus Ransom, Capt. Daniel Wylie, Lieut. Fred Seybel, Lieut. H. H. Warner, Byron Alger, A. M. Alexanderson, B. F. Allen, S. E. Briggs, M. H. Bergin, L. F. Barry, F. H. Clements, George Chapelle, Thomas De Luce, E. Finck, H. J. Farrington, S. L. Gerard, P. C. Grening, James Gaylor, Charles Groth, James Hammel, C. H. Huestis, C. C. Hummel, M. Hoyt, Jacob Hess, George Homans, J. D. Harvey, David Lichtenstein, H. C. Piercy, W. H. Sealch, J. J. Quinn of Harlem, C. W. Topping, Dr. Robert Taylor, G. H. Van Ness, W. H. Schott, E. P. Moore, John Parr, J. B. Smith, W. H. Truman, D. S. Skinner, A. M. Stillwell, Walter Scott, C. T. McClenachen, and Louis F. Hellen.

The guests included Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Forecaster Elias B. Dunn of the Weather Bureau, Gen. Spencer and Col. Clark of Gov. Werts's staff, Col. Archie Baxter of Elmira, Capt. Louis Wendel of the Second Battery, Gen. Whitelock of Gov. Morton's staff, Capt. John Dillenbeck, United States Army; Capt. Ralph Trautman and Lieut. Patterson, United States Army; H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Railway system; William Forster, Edward Thompson, Edward Depley, Moses P. Phillips, Capt. John P. Leo, Twenty-second Regiment; S. H. McElroy, and James Plume.

The trip down the bay was delightful. A detachment from Sousa's Band furnished excellent music for the occasion. The trip on the train to the Branch was without incident, save that one or two of the Old Guard who were standing on the platform were actually mistaken for the conductor by Jersey passengers. The ride to Pleasure Bay furnished an ample excuse for the exercises that followed. The air was filled with the blinding dust from one of the worst roads in the country.

The big bake was prepared by George Washington Watson, a past master in the art of clambakes. There were 10 bushels of clams, 100 pounds of sheepshead, 55 chickens, 100 weight of lobster, 40 pounds of eels, 200 crabs, 1 bushel of Irish potatoes, 1 bushel of sweet potatoes, 1 barrel of green corn, and 40 pounds of tripe.

After the stones were heated, these delicacies were systematically laid in and the whole covered with seaweed. The tables were spread in the grove. The dinner was a triumph, and reflected great credit on Commissary Alonzo T. Decker, who had the affair in hand.

After dinner there was a little impromptu speechmaking, and Major Sloane acted as toastmaster. A lot of the Summer girls from the Branch and neighboring resorts looked on. They seemed to be quite taken with the noble warriors, the heroes of so many battles and bottles.

The Old Guard came back to town in installments, some on the 6 o'clock boat and others later by train.

Colored Knights of Pythias Pay Up.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The officers of the Supreme Lodge of colored Knights of Pythias, who were arrested yesterday on the charge of being in contempt of court for not obeying the receiver, appeared before Judge Chetlain to-day and agreed, for the sake of the good name of the society, to pay the claim of Dolly Proctor for $500 and the costs of the litigation. This is the claim that caused all the trouble. The contempt proceedings are still pending. The settlement was forced upon the Supreme Lodge by the action of Receiver Moseley in tying up $1,000 to the credit of Supreme Chancellor Mitchell in the First National Bank. The officers were released on their own recognizance until to-morrow in the contempt case. The receiver and the court are accused of persecution.

COMING EVENTS.

—Anniversary celebration of the battle of Sedan by the German Kriegerbund, Sulser's Harlem River Park, Sept. 1 and 2, afternoon and evening.

—Reunion of Society of United States Military Telegraph Corps, Broadway Central Hotel, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.

—New-York State Bankers' Association meeting, Windsor Motel, Monday, Sept. 2, 2:30 P. M.

COLORED MEN ARE ANGRY

Blaine Club's Rejection of Flow Will Hurt the Republicans.

THE RESULT WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

Mr. Flow Expected to be Blackballed—The Club, on Record, Will at Election Feel the Power of Colored Men.

Among colored residents in the old Eleventh Assembly District there is great excitement over the action of the Blaine Republican Club in blackballing Edward S. Flow, a colored Republican leader, Wednesday night. The feeling is that the Blaine Club, in thus excluding a colored man from membership, has given notice that no colored men need apply, and the friends of Mr. Flow say they will retaliate election day by voting solidly against any member of the Blaine Republican Club who may be a candidate for office.

Mr. Flow lives at 129 West Twenty-seventh Street, and is employed in a real estate office in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, where he was found yesterday afternoon by a reporter for The New-York Times. Mr. Flow is a full-blooded negro of short stature. He is clear-headed and a fluent talker. He is fifty-six years old, and his hair is slightly tinged with gray.

"I was not surprised at the action of the Blaine Republican Club," said Mr. Flow. "In fact, I rather expected it, for only two months ago two colored men who applied for membership in the club were induced to withdraw their applications. One was James B. Smith, a barber of 168 West Thirty-second Street, and the other was Christopher Stewart of 137 West Twenty-fifth Street.

"Representatives of the club called upon them and promised that, if they would withdraw their applications, they would both receive good public positions. They agreed to do so on that condition, and Smith was appointed by Public Works Commissioner Brookfield an attendant in a public bath; but he didn't like the job, and resigned. Stewart is still waiting for a place.

"Knowing of these cases, I expected to be blackballed, but I wanted the club to put itself on record, and it has done so. The club did not act very cleverly in the matter. It might have been arranged so that only five black balls should be cast, which would have made it appear that the opposition to colored men was confined to only a few members; but twenty blackballs were cast, so that the entire club must bear the odium of having drawn the color line.

"The result of the Blaine Republican Club's manifest dislike for the colored race," continued Mr. Flow, "will be that the colored voters in the old Eleventh Assembly District, will exercise independent judgment in supporting candidates this Fall.

"I won't say that they will support Democratic candidates, but they certainly will not vote for Republican candidates, belonging to the Blaine Republican Club. The United Republican Club, which is the oldest colored political club in the district, will undoubtedly consider the situation, and will take such action as it may think proper to show the resentment we feel toward the other organization.

"So long as the Blaine Club was a social club, it was understood that colored men were not desired as members, but when it became a Republican club it was supposed that Republicans of both races would be welcomed in its ranks. In drawing the color line it has alienated the colored vote in that district, and it is a vote not to be despised.

"The total vote in the old Eleventh District last Fall was 7,770, of which 4,146 were Republican, and of the latter, 1,188 represented the colored voting strength.

"A man named Morton," continued Mr. Flow, "said Wednesday night that he had heard things against me that would prompt him not to vote for me. That didn't be state what he had heard. Morton has been here eighteen months. He came from Ohio, and no one knows what he was out there. I have been here fifty-six years, and everybody knows I have been a Republican since the formation of the party, and have been actively engaged in politics since 1870.

"Thomas C. Acton introduced me into politics, and I have been associated in political affairs with William Waldorf Astor and such men as he."

Mr. Flow smiled proudly at the recollection.

"I was on the District Committee from 1872 to 1892, and was a member of the County Committee five years," continued Mr. Flow. "I was a Republican canvasser in 1875, to canvass the vote for Secretary of State, and in 1876 was a delegate to the Assembly District Convention with such men as George Bliss, Samuel Acton, and John C. O'Connor, Jr. I was also a member that year of the Eleventh Assembly District Executive Committee.

"In 1877 Chester A. Arthur appointed me to be a messenger in the Custom House. I was an alternate in 1883 to the Republican State Convention at Richfield Springs, and also a delegate to the Assembly District Convention with J. T. Van Rensselaer and Hans A. Beattie. I was a delegate in 1884 to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and served on a committee with Ellis H. Roberts, George B. Deane, Sheridan Shook, and Louis F. Payn. I was also a delegate to the Colored Republican Convention, which was recently held at Saratoga.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Flow indignantly, "that if such men as I have enumerated are willing to associate with me, and I am good enough for their society, the Blaine Republican Club should not exclude me from membership. My record as a Republican is as good as that of any member of the club, and there is no valid excuse for their discrimination against me except it be that they have no use for colored men except on election day."

Mr. Flow said he was a member of the Douglass Club, and of the Sons of New-York, the uptown colored social organization.

William O. Payne, a leading colored Republican in the new Twenty-third Assembly District, told the reporter that the Blaine Republican Club had committed a great political blunder, which would be felt by the entire Republican Party in the State.

"The Blaine Republican Club," he said, "has drawn the color line in such a way that Afro-Americans must take the matter up. If it has the right to deny membership to colored men, it might just as well say that colored men have no right to become candidates for office.

"The negroes have supported the Republican Party since its organization, and now to have the right of membership in Republican clubs abridged is something for the race to ponder. The action of the club shows little acumen, for the question will grow more serious every day, and the breach will not soon be healed. The question will not down."

It is expected that at the next regular meeting of the Blaine Republican Club the color question will be the foremost subject of discussion. M. J. McCann announced Wednesday night that he would then move to so amend the club's constitution as to make the election district leaders a Board of Trustees of the club, who, with additional members, shall constitute the club's Executive Committee. Such an amendment, if adopted, will, at one stroke, admit five colored men who are now Republican election district leaders in the old Eleventh Assembly District. They are Edward S. Flow, Thomas H. Brown, Daniel Morrison, James Johnson, and Caleb Simms. Unless the anti-colored sentiment calms down in the meantime, it is likely that Mr. McCann's motion will result in a bitter fight, which may still further embitter the colored voters of the district against the club.

Warren County (N. J.) Farmers Meet.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 22.—The anual gathering of the Warren County farmers took place here to-day. It is estimated that 15,000 people came together from Warren and other counties. Addresses were made by Charles E. Harris, Harry S. Cavanaugh, Henry B. Hudson, Major A. B. Howell, Congressman Pitney, and others. There were bicycle and foot races and other amusements. The firemen also turned out in large numbers for the annual parade.

500 Italian Laborers Strike.

KENSICO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—About 500 Italian laborers employed on the mammoth tunnel from Bear Gutter Creek to Byram Swamp went out on strike to-day. The men are employed by John McQuade, the contractor.

Two reasons are given for the strike—one that the wage scale is to be cut in September, and the other that the men have not received their pay.

Collector Sullivan's Dinner.

Internal Revenue Collector John A. Sullivan gave a private dinner last night at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue. Internal Revenue Collectors Kelly of Brooklyn, Pratt of Albany, Grosse of this city, and a few other personal friends were present.

MAGOWAN PUT UNDER HEAVY BAIL

Accused of Alienating the Affections of a Former Employe's Wife—Serious Allegations in the Complaint.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, the rubber manufacturer, who has been in financial and domestic difficulties for some time, was arrested this forenoon on a bench warrant, charged with criminal relations with Helen Edith Barnes, wife of John Albert Barnes, the Superintendent of the Eastern Rubber Company, one of the concerns controlled by Magowan until it passed, two weeks ago, into the hands of a receiver. Magowan was taken to the Mercer County Jail and held in $25,000 bail, which was given.

The charge is preferred by the husband, Barnes, who claims that Magowan alienated her affections from him. Believing that Magowan was about to leave the State he caused his arrest on a capias, and means to follow this proceeding with a civil suit for $100,000 damages.

The complaint in the case is a very voluminous typewritten document, covering every detail of Barnes's life from a period beginning ten years ago, and describing the actions of Magowan in invading the sanctity of his home. The long complaint is in the nature of an affidavit, and upon this Supreme Court Commissioner John S. Aitken granted the capias, stating in his brief that, having read and considered the same, it is sufficiently proved that the said Frank A. Magowan has been guilty of criminal acts. The Commissioner also stated that the grounds for believing that Magowan was about to leave the State were sufficient.

Three days ago it was reported and currently believed that Barnes was heavily armed and going about the city seeking Magowan for the purpose of shooting him.

In his complaint Barnes says he was married to his wife on May 7, 1888, in Toronto, Canada. His wife was Helen Edith Riddall. A girl child, which was named Beryl, was born to them in September, 1890. Barnes was then employed by the Gutta Percha Rubber and Manufacturing Company of Toronto. In May, 1894, he was persuaded by Magowan to come to Trenton and take the superintendency of the Eastern Rubber Company. Shortly thereafter Magowan induced Barnes to move into a house which he (Magowan) was deserting for a new $250,000 mansion adjoining. Magowan represented to him that he would let him acquire the property at a nominal figure if it suited the Barnes family. Barnes and his wife and child moved into this house, where they lived happily, Barnes declares, until just before the month of April, 1895. He then discovered that Magowan was paying attention to his wife.

At this point of his statement Barnes goes into the most minute description of Magowan's doings. Barnes declares that Magowan insisted on sharing sleeping-car sections with him and his wife when they were all traveling westward on business trips, and that he (Barnes) frequently had to order Magowan out of his house in this city. Magowan, he swears, called there at all hours of the day and night, and once escaped by scaling rear fences, when Barnes was looking for him with a weapon.

Barnes says further that his wife seems under Magowan's control; that she worships the ground he walks on, and that both are now living at a hotel in New-York. Mrs. Barnes, according to complainant, is awaiting the divorce of Magowan from his wife in order to be married to him.

Magowan's downfall is now considered complete here. He has been making great efforts during the past five or six days to regain control of his rubber companies by having the receivers dispossessed, but so far has failed in these efforts, some of the creditors, it is said, refusing to give their assent to the proceeding.

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION

State Commissioners for Its Promotion to Meet in Detroit, Mich.

A conference of State Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States will be held in Detroit, Mich., on Monday.

The movement to secure uniformity of law on marriage and divorce, notarial certificates, wills, deeds, and commercial law by the voluntary action of the States was initiated by Albert E. Henschel, a member of the New-York bar, who is also Secretary of the Greater New-York Commission. An act, drafted by him, creating the New-York Commission was passed in 1890, and was soon followed by the creation of similar commissions in other States. There are now twenty-seven States in which Uniformity Law Commissioners have been appointed, as follows: New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Michigan, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Mississippi, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Kansas, New-Hampshire, North Dakota, Wyoming, Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, South Dakota, Montana, South Carolina, Florida, Maine, Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, and Vermont.

The New-York Commissioners are Henry C. Wilcox, William L. Snyder, author of "Geography of Marriage," and Irving Browne, editor of The Albany Law Journal. Mr. Wilcox was appointed by Gov. Morton in place of Judge Henry R. Beekman, who resigned because of his election as Judge of the Superior Court. Judge Beekman was the Chairman of each of the conferences heretofore held, and his resignation makes necessary the election of a new Chairman of the conference.

Hannibal E. Hamlin of Maine was recently appointed a Commissioner for that State. The movement is regarded as one of the most important works undertaken in the United States, affecting, as it does, the legal status of every man, woman, and child in this country.

WAITING TO MEET CARDINAL GIBBONS

A Delegation from Baltimore Will Greet Him at Quarantine.

A delegation of Roman Catholic clergymen from Baltimore arrived at the Astor House last night to await the arrival here of Cardinal Gibbons, who is returning on the Cunarder Campania after his visit to Rome.

Some of the Baltimore clergymen called yesterday on Collector Kilbreth at the Custom House to see about permission to take the Cardinal off the steamship at Quarantine. The Collector not only granted the permission, but placed the revenue cutters Chandler and Manhattan at the disposal of the delegation. There are about fifteen clergymen in the Baltimore committee. There is another clerical delegation from Detroit, Mich., in the city, who will also go down the bay with those from Baltimore. Those are to greet Bishop Foley of Detroit.

There will be no formal speeches made to the Cardinal or Bishop. The greeting will be warmly informal.

The Cardinal will not start for Baltimore until Saturday. In the meantime he will probably stay with his friend, Major J. D. Kelley of Brooklyn.

A reception will be given to the Cardinal upon his arrival at Baltimore. He will be met at the Camden Station and a speech of welcome will be delivered by James R. Wheeler, President of the Catholic Club. The Catholic Club will give him a more formal welcome Sunday evening in its clubhouse.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

Supreme Council Holds Its Election—Buffalo the Next Place of Meeting.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—At this morning's session of the Supreme Council, American Legion of Honor, the following officers were elected: Supreme Commander—John M. Gwynnell, New-Jersey; Supreme Vice Commander—William N. Davenport, Massachusetts; Supreme Orator—W. D. Mansfield, California; Past Supreme Commander—Michael Nisbet, Pennsylvania; Supreme Secretary—Adam Warnock, New-York; Supreme Treasurer—George W. Kendrick, Jr., Pennsylvania; Supreme Chaplain—Charles C. Bitting, D. D., Maryland; Supreme Guide—Frank A. Moses; Supreme Warden—John M. Watkins, M. D.; General Counsel—John Franklin Fort, New-Jersey; Medical Examiner-in-Chief—J. Foster Bush, M. D., Massachusetts.

Supreme Trustees—B. B. Seaman, New-York; M. F. Hudnall, Virginia; John A. Sloan, Missouri; Finance Committee—A. J. Carr, Maryland; F. A. Benson, New-York; J. A. Diedrichson, Wisconsin; Committee on Laws—Morris Goodhart, New-York; Osborne T. Rogers, Georgia; John L. Terrell, Texas; Committee on Appeals and Grievances—F. F. Christine, Pennsylvania; F. H. Bailey, Texas; John T. Clements, District of Columbia.

Buffalo has been selected as the place of meeting in 1897.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MORRIS

Stricken by Apoplexy at His Office in New-Haven.

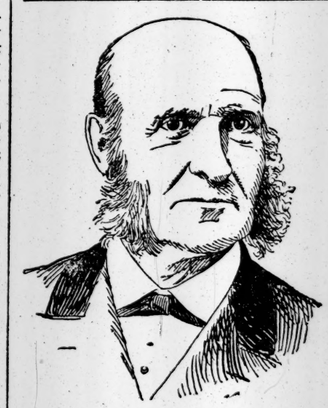
HE NEVER REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS

The Career of the Man Who Was Elected Governor of Connecticut After a Preliminary Defeat.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—Ex-Gov. Luzon B. Morris died at 3 o'clock to-day, at his residence in Prospect Street, from an apoplectic stroke which he suffered in his office this morning.

The Governor was stricken shortly after he got to his office, and from the position that the body was found in he was attacked while reading a newspaper. He was discovered about 10 o'clock, lying unconscious on the floor, by Algernon H. Morse, who occupied an office near that of Judge Morris. He had gone into Gov. Morris's office on business, and found the latter lying on the floor. With the assistance of other tenants in the building, Mr. Morse lifted ex-Gov. Morris on a lounge and sent messengers for physicians.

Mrs. Morris and the ex-Governor's son, Dr. Robert T. Morris of New-York, who was in town, were also summoned. At first



Ex-Gov. Luzon B. Morris.

Died Yesterday from a Stroke of Apoplexy.

it was thought that ex-Gov. Morris had an attack of vertigo, he having been suffering from indigestion. Efforts were made to restore him to consciousness, but without success. He was taken to his residence in an ambulance, where he remained in an unconscious state. From the time that he was brought home the ex-Governor grew weaker, until death resulted at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Morris said that his father had a severe fit of vomiting this morning, and it was surmised that the strain had burst a blood vessel in the brain. Of the members of his family present when he died were Mrs. Morris and his son, Dr. Morris.

Luzon B. Morris was born in Newtown, Conn., April 16, 1827. He was graduated at Yale in 1854, and immediately thereafter began the study of law. After his admission to the bar, in 1856, he began practice in New-Haven County.

In 1855 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and was re-elected to the same position in 1856, 1870, 1876, 1880, and 1881. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate, and served as President pro tem. of that body. In 1857 he was elected Probate Judge for the New-Haven Probate, and served in that capacity for six years. In 1885 he was appointed by the Connecticut Legislature as Chairman of the Commission to revise the probate laws of the State, which revision was adopted and is now in force.

Judge Morris was for many years Vice President of the Connecticut Savings Bank. He was for some years a member of the New-Haven Board of Education, and was for a time its President. He also held numerous local offices. In 1888 he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats against Gov. Bulkeley, receiving 75,074 votes and a plurality of 1,415, but was defeated under the antiquated Connecticut Constitution, which requires that a candidate for a State office shall receive a clear majority of the votes cast. In 1890 he ran again for Governor against Gen. Merwin of New-Haven, and had a majority of 26, and a plurality over Merwin of 3,683. Judge Morris was a man of high integrity and of admitted executive ability. He served as Governor with great credit.

Three Fell, One May Die.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Aug. 22.—Three men were painting the house of Donald Smith, 10 Pleasant Avenue, this morning, when one of the ropes broke and they were thrown from the third story to the ground. John Strasser of 172 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, had his collarbone and three ribs broken, and was taken to Christ Hospital. His injuries are probably fatal.

Louis Gerhold of 167 Boulevard, Union Hill, had a leg broken, and Christopher Knoedel of 166 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, was injured about the spine.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Digby Bell's New Opera.—The scenes in "Nancy Lee," Frederick Miller's new nautical opera, which Digby Bell is to produce Oct. 7, are laid in Kittery Navy Yard, Portsmouth Harbor, in the early sixties. One act shows the old fort, with a view of the harbor; another the quarter-deck of the United States man-of-war Kankakee, and the other a ship decorated for a Fourth of July celebration. The new opera is described as a satire on the military and navy. There are twenty-four musical numbers in it. Mr. Bell will have the part of Gabe Swift, a Provost Marshal.

—Frederick Warde.—Frederick Warde is actively rehearsing in this city and will begin his four weeks' season in Toronto, Ontario, where he will dedicate the new Princess Theatre, with a performance of "The Lion's Mouth." Mr. Warde's supporting company this season will include Charles D. Herman, who replaces Louis James; Howard McSherry, A. C. Detwyn, H. D. Byers, Henry C. Barton, Charles Clark, Ernest C. Warde, Grant Furnan, Mark Elsworth, John Hickey, George Osborn, Fanny Gillette, Isabel Waldron, Alice Fairy, and Fanny Barrian.

—Juliette Cordon Re-engaged.—Manager Fred C. Whitney, after considerable negotiation, has induced Juliette Cordon, the creator of the role of Janet MacGregor in "Rob Roy," to return to her old part in the cast for the coming season. "Rob Roy" will open the regular season at the Herald Square Theatre on Sept. 2. Miss Cordon has just returned from Maine, looking the picture of health. She spent her vacation in the Pine Tree State, canoeing and fishing, which are her favorite pastimes.

—Frederick Bancroft's Season.—Clarence Fleming has nearly completed his arrangements for the tour of Frederick Bancroft and his company in their spectacular production of magic, and expects to close the few dates still open in a few days. Mr. Bancroft's entertainment is a novel one, and it is said that no expense has been spared on the costumes and scenic effects. Mr. Fleming is confident that the season will prove a very successful one.

—Denman Thompson's Plans.—Denman Thompson will not play this season. He is in a condition to take a long rest, and he proposes to do so. He is now in Cincinnati rehearsing his "Old Homestead" company, which is to appear in that city next Monday. He will return from there to his Summer home, at West Swazey, Vt., and remain until November, when he will come to this city, where he will live this Winter.

—Maggie Cline's Time.—Maggie Cline has entered into a contract with Manager F. F. Proctor to play all her New-York engagements this season at his theatres. She will appear, in due time, at the new Pleasure Palace. The Anderson sisters, equilibrists, from the London Empire, have arrived here and will open at the Pleasure Palace on Labor Day.

—Emily Bancker's Tour.—Emily Bancker will begin her third season as a star at Ford's Grand Opera House, in Baltimore. She will present "Our Flat," and her tour, which will extend to the Pacific coast, has been booked solid for the season. Thomas W. Ryley will continue with her as manager.

—"Sans Gene."—Manager Pitou will open the second season of "Mme. Sans-Gene" in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 30. Kathryn Kidder will appear in her original character of Sans Gene, and the cast of forty-two people will, with one exception, be the same as that of last season.

—Chauncey Olcott's Season.—Chauncey Olcott begins his third season as a star on Sept. 9, in Holyoke, Mass. He begins a four weeks' engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre here on Sept. 30, during which he will be seen in "The Irish Artist" and "Mavourneen."

—Souvenirs for "Trilby."—The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Trilby" will be given at the Garden Theatre to-night. Special souvenirs, consisting of portraits of the members of the cast, with autographs, will be distributed as mementos of the occasion.

BOLD BURGLARS IN NUTLEY, N. J.

Several Houses Entered, but the Thieves Frightened Away Before Securing Any Plunder.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Aug. 22.—Burglars visited this place last night. They stopped at the house of Mrs. Charles Kauffmann, and her son William was awakened by the noise, but, when he started to rise, a man in the room placed a revolver at his head, and threatened to blow his brains out if he gave the alarm. Young Kauffmann screamed, just the same, and the man and two other burglars, who were in the house with him, fled. Kauffmann followed them, with others whom he summoned as he went, but the burglars got away. Most of the people in the town were aroused and became greatly excited, arming themselves with firearms of all descriptions.

The home of M. C. J. Smith, in Grant Avenue, Nutley, was also visited. Mrs. Smith was awakened by a noise just after 1 o'clock this morning, and, after getting a revolver, cried out: "Who's there?"

She heard some one run down stairs and out the rear door, where the mosquito netting was found pried off the door and the lock picked. There were other men with the man who escaped.

Mrs. D. S. de Wolfe of Grant Avenue, Nutley, also had her house visited, but the burglar alarm awakened the family and scared the intruders away, and a dog answered the same purpose at the house of E. M. Macy, in Walnut Street.

Mrs. F. A. Marden of Passaic Avenue, Nutley, and her daughter found a well-dressed young man in one of their rooms, who had entered through a rear window. They asked him what he wanted, and he fled down stairs and made his escape.

The burglars also cut through two mosquito net doors to the house of James K. Patterson, in Whitford Avenue, Nutley, and then a chain holding the inner door defeated them.

In Franklin the burglars were frightened away from the store of Booth Brothers by dogs, but at the house of John Hirschberger, in New Street, three silver watches were stolen, with a number of other articles, and a large quantity of clothing was secured at the house of Mrs. P. Callaghan.

WORRYING SUSPICIOUS PERSONS

Two Men Arrested by the Police Discharged, but One Will Go West.

Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters has instructed all his men to arrest all "crooks" they know whenever they may meet them. If no other charge can be brought, the "crooks" are to be arrested as suspicious characters.

In accordance with these instructions, detectives arrested James Murphy, alias Tallon, on West Street Wednesday night. Murphy enjoys the reputation at Police Headquarters of being one of the cleverest confidence men known to the authorities. Murphy was not "doing business" when the detectives arrested him, and when he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Brann discharged him.

Murphy has been in town ten days, and has been arrested and discharged four times. He says he will go West now.

Sergt. Michael Naughton of the Charles Street Police Station charged John Farrell of 90 Gansevoort Street in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday with conducting a policy shop. To support the charges Naughton produced a drawerful of manifold slips, numbering stamps, drawings of the Louisiana lottery, and other paraphernalia.

Magistrate Brann took one look at the articles, and then said to Naughton:

What is the use of your making an arrest of that kind? It is nothing but a waste of time. There isn't a thing that you can do to policy dealers. You have no evidence that the prisoner was conducting a place where he received money for the sale of chances, lottery tickets, and so on. Under the recent decisions of Recorder Goff and Judge Fitzgerald it is a physical impossibility for a police officer to obtain evidence upon which a conviction can be had.

Farrell left the courtroom smiling, and the Sergeant looked crestfallen.

STREET PREACHER ORNE MARRIES AGAIN

He and His Bride May Be Dispossessed of Their Brooklyn Home.

The Rev. A. S. Orne, the street preacher whose presence in the police courts of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, has been beneficial to many prisoners, was in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday and was accompanied by a woman.

In a modest way he made the announcement that the woman was his wife, whom he had married two days ago. Mrs. Orne was a resident of Old Orchard Beach, Me. He met her for the first time two weeks ago

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FIVE MORE UNDER ARREST

Behrens, Buckley, Murray, and Two Others in Custody

FOR THE IRELAND BUILDING DISASTER

Parker's Foreman Reiterates What He Said About Concrete—Repeats that He Gave no Information About Cesspool.

Five persons were arrested yesterday by direction of Coroner Edward T. Fitzpatrick, as a result of the testimony so far adduced in the investigation of the Ireland Building disaster, whereby sixteen lives were lost. This makes a total of seven persons now under arrest in connection with the case.

Those for whom the Coroner issued warrants yesterday, all of whom were present in Part III. of the General Sessions, where the inquest is being held, are:

BEHRENS, CHARLES K., architect, Arlington, N. J.
BUCKLEY, DENIS E., ex-Inspector of Buildings in the Department of Buildings.
MURRAY, THOMAS, mason foreman, in the employ of Contractor John H. Parker.
WALKER, THOMAS, superintendent of construction, in the employ of Contractor Parker.
YOUDALE, EDWARD G., representative of John B. Ireland, the owner of the building, and Architect Behrens.

Bail was fixed for each of the prisoners in $2,500. Architect Behrens was paroled in the custody of his counsel, William L. Clark. Mr. Parker's two men were paroled in the custody of Mr. Parker's lawyer, while the other two men were also released in charge of counsel. Bail will be furnished for all this morning.

Contractor John H. Parker, and his foreman, Jefferson Seligman, are already under arrest, and out on bail. It is not improbable that further arrests will be made to-day.

The fifth day of the inquest began with as large an attendance as before, and the formidable array of lawyers was increased by one. After Thomas Murray's significant testimony of Wednesday, when he swore that the change from eighteen inches to twelve inches of concrete under the foundation piers had been made by order of Architect Behrens, the latter evidently came to the conclusion that it was well to be represented by counsel, so when he arrived at the courtroom yesterday he was accompanied by Lawyer William L. Clark.

John B. Ireland, the owner of the building, arrived at the inquest early. He did not take such a humorous view of the proceedings as on the previous day. With eyes half closed and no smile on his face, he listened attentively to the testimony. When Messrs. Behrens, Murray, and the others were placed under arrest, Mr. Ireland became nervous and fidgeted about in his chair. After Architect Behrens had been formally placed under arrest, he approached Mr. Ireland, and asked him a question in an undertone. It was supposed to have had reference to the bail bond. Mr. Ireland retorted audibly, "No, Sir, not on your life."

Mr. Behrens then returned within the rail, and a moment or two later his lawyer asked the Coroner to parole him in his custody, an application that was granted. In the meantime, Mr. Ireland had slipped out of court.

Inspector Dennis E. Buckley was accompanied by his lawyer, John M. Tierney. When called, Mr. Buckley refused to be sworn, on the ground that any evidence he might give might incriminate him. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre announced that he would apply to the Grand Jury for Buckley's indictment for criminal contempt. He followed this up with an application to the Coroner for a warrant for Buckley's arrest, which was immediately granted.

Thomas Murray, foreman mason for Contractor Parker, whose examination had been adjourned from Wednesday, was in the witness chair during practically all of yesterday's session. He persisted in his statement that, although he was aware of the existence of the cesspool, he did not notify Contractor Parker, or any one else, and it was for this reason that Assistant District Attorney McIntyre applied for his arrest.

When the inquest was opened yesterday morning, John M. Tierney, on behalf of ex-Inspector Buckley, said that he desired to make a statement.

"Buckley is here," he said, "and on his behalf, and his counsel, I should like to bring before your Honor my determination not to allow him to be sworn. I do not think it is fair to call Mr. Buckley as a witness in this inquest. He was not Inspector at the time the building collapsed, and is in no way to be blamed for the disaster. As his lawyer, I therefore advise Mr. Buckley not to take the stand, and in deference to my advice he declines to be sworn as a witness in this inquest, and in so doing he stands upon his constitutional right."

"On what grounds does he decline?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I am not obliged to state the grounds," said Mr. Tierney.

Coroner Fitzpatrick then took a hand in the discussion:

"Inspector Buckley," he said, "is not accused of anything up to the present. Nevertheless, Mr. Buckley was around the building, and if he had been attending to his business he should have seen that only twelve inches of concrete had been laid, instead of eighteen inches."

"The District Attorney's examination is directed exclusively to show that the fall of that building was due to the foundations," said Mr. Tierney, "and Buckley ought not in right, conscience, or justice be asked to take the witness chair. Buckley declines, with all respect to Your Honor, and with all deference to the Coroner's Court, to be sworn in this proceeding."

"I insist," said the Coroner, "that Mr. Buckley go upon the stand. He need not answer any questions that may tend to incriminate him."

Mr. Tierney continued to protest, but the Coroner cut him short by saying:

"If I can, I will compel him to take the stand."

Coroner Fitzpatrick announced a few moments later that Mr. McIntyre had informed him that he could not compel Buckley to take the stand if his counsel protested.

Thomas Murray, Parker's foreman, was then recalled. He was immediately questioned about the cesspool, and as to whether he had said anything about it to Parker or Ireland.

"I did not tell anybody about it," said the witness, "but it was open, and could be seen by anybody."

One of the jurors asked Murray if he did not think there should have been eighteen inches of concrete, and the witness admitted he did so think.

"Then why didn't you tell the Inspector," asked Juror William Bergen, "that you were being obliged to do unlawful work?"

The witness made no reply.

Juror Conover asked the witness whether he considered the cesspool itself undisturbed earth.

"I don't understand," replied the witness.

"If it was undisturbed earth, it must have been put there by nature, must it not?"

"Yes."

"Was the cesspool put there by nature?"

"Why, no."

"Then it was disturbed earth, wasn't it?"

"Well, I didn't know whether the earth outside the cesspool was disturbed. It looked like solid earth."

Mr. Conover being satisfied, Mr. McIntyre again took the witness in hand.

"Has Mr. Parker spoken to you about the cesspool since the collapse?" he asked.

"Yes," replied Murray.

"Did Mr. Parker reprimand you for not telling him about the cesspool?"

"Well, he said I should have told him about it."

"Why did you tell Mr. Constable, the Superintendent of Buildings, that you never saw the cesspool?"

"I did not know who he was, and I did not want to give any information."

"You are still employed by Mr. Parker?"

"Yes, Sir. I am working for him now at a building at Eighth Street and Broadway."

"Where did you learn you trade?"

"In the City of London."

"Are you familiar with the building laws of New-York?"

"No, Sir, I am not."

Foreman Conover asked the witness who instructed him to lay twelve inches of concrete.

"I got my instructions," said Murray, "from Mr. Behrens, the architect, to lay twelve inches of concrete instead of eighteen inches."

John B. Ireland's counsel, Ira D. Warren, undertook to cross-examine the witness the first time since the inquest began.

"Has anybody been asking you to put the responsibility for the collapse on Mr. Behrens's shoulders?" he asked.

"No, Sir," replied Murray. "I do not want to put the blame on anybody, and I do not want to shield anybody. Nobody spoke to me about the concrete but Mr. Behrens, who said to lay it twelve inches."

"Mr. Behrens had made plans for eighteen inches. Can you tell the jury why he changed them to twelve inches?"

"I don't know, but he told me to lay twelve inches under the centre column."

"Who first spoke about it?"

"Mr. Behrens said, 'Murray, you can make that concrete twelve inches.'"

"Where did this conversation take place?"

"We were in the cellar about to lay the concrete for the centre columns."

"Do you know of any motive or interest which should lead Mr. Behrens to make this alteration in the plans?"

"No, Sir."

"You had no motive for reducing the thickness of the concrete?"

"No, Sir. It would be better for me if the concrete was three or four feet thick—it would make more work."

The witness was asked about the memorandum made by Youdale in his notebook, to which he had testified on Wednesday. The memorandum was, "With reference to concrete in centre piers, Mr. Behrens said the twelve inches would do. Signed B."

"What date was this memorandum made by Youdale?" asked Mr. Warren.

"It was made, I think, about Dec. 8."

The witness a few moments later said he was not sure about the date, but it was either Dec. 6, 7, or 8.

"Did you tell Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of Mr. Parker, about the change in the laying of the concrete?" asked Mr. Warren.

"Yes, Sir; I did," responded Murray.

"What did he say?"

"He went away first, and then came back and said it was all right, and to go ahead."

"Why didn't you get Mr. Behrens instead of Youdale to make the memorandum in your book?"

"I didn't think about it at the time," replied Murray.

William L. Clark, counsel for Architect Behrens, cross-examined the witness, and endeavored to get him to admit that when Youdale called his attention to the concreting he had reference to the area walls and not the foundations of the piers. This, however, the witness denied, and he reiterated his statement that Behrens had ordered him to lay only twelve inches of concrete.

In reply to Mr. Wellman, the witness said he had not inspected the stone that was placed on the concrete.

"Would you be surprised to learn that the stone was hollow where it rested on the concrete?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"I did not examine it, and I can't say whether it was hollow."

The witness said he was getting tired, and that he would answer no more questions. The Coroner insisted, however, and the examination continued, but nothing of any very great importance was brought out until Mr. McIntyre once more began to ask questions. Speaking very slowly and distinctly, the Assistant District Attorney said:

"You still affirm, do you, that you did not tell either Mr. Parker, your employer, or Mr. Ireland, the owner, anything about the cesspool?"

"Yes; I did not inform them," replied Murray.

"And that you changed the concrete from 18 to 12 inches under the direction of Mr. Behrens, the architect?"

"Yes."

Then Mr. McIntyre, turning to the Coroner, said:

"I ask that this witness be committed under your warrant. It is evident to my mind that there is an attempt to deceive us. It seems to me to be my duty, therefore, to ask that this witness be committed under your order. He has contributed, by his own confession, to the crime of manslaughter in the second degree."

"If Murray is placed under arrest," said Coroner Fitzpatrick, "I think Behrens, the architect, and Youdale, his assistant, and Walker, should also be placed under arrest, and for the same reasons."

"That is right," said Mr. McIntyre, "and I ask that bail be fixed at $5,000 in each case."

Coroner Fitzpatrick thought this amount was a little excessive, with the result that the sum was finally fixed at $2,500.

A policeman who was in court placed the four men under arrest and conducted them within the rail.

Mr. McIntyre called Inspector Buckley.

"I decline to be sworn," said Buckley, "on the advice of my counsel."

Lawyer Tierney made a long speech in which he contended that the testimony showed that his client stood as an accused party, and was therefore privileged from going on the stand.

Coroner Fitzpatrick insisted on the witness being sworn.

"There has been a dreadful calamity," said the Coroner, "and the responsibility must be fixed. I think Mr. Buckley can throw light on this matter, and I insist that he be sworn. Buckley has not been charged with any crime or neglect of duty."

Mr. Tierney said he could not advise his client to be sworn, whereupon Mr. McIntyre said that, in view of the fact that Buckley refused to be sworn, after being duly subpœnaed by the Coroner, he would lay the matter before the Grand Jury, and ask for his indictment for criminal contempt.

"I understand all the penalties attached to a conviction of my client after being indicted, but I cannot advise him to testify," said Mr. Tierney.

Buckley still refused to be sworn and was allowed to leave the stand. As soon as he had done so, Mr. McIntyre said:

"Inasmuch as there is evidence in this case that there was gross dereliction of duty on the part of Building Inspector Buckley; that in some way he contributed to the crime committed on Aug. 8, by which these sixteen human beings lost their lives, I therefore feel that it is my duty to ask that he be committed to answer to the charge of manslaughter in the second degree."

Coroner Fitzpatrick promptly answered: "The warrant is granted. Bail will be the same as in the other cases, $2,500."

Buckley was then placed under arrest by the court officer, and his lawyer went out to look for bondsmen.

Architect Behrens was recalled at the request of his counsel, and denied positively that he had ever given orders to Murray or anybody else that the concrete should be twelve inches thick, instead of eighteen inches.

Charles O. Brown, a civil engineer and building expert, was called by Mr. Wellman, one of the lawyers for the Cornell company, to testify as to the condition of the piers directly after the disaster. He said he found the first of the centre columns intact after the disaster, upon his first inspection, but since then the stone and iron plate had been broken; of the second pier he found that the stone and plate were broken transversely on first examination, but the flanges of the iron column were intact. Since then the flanges had broken off. When first examined the column had depressed or sunk into its foundation 2¾ inches. Now it was a little more. Column 4 was broken 2⅝ inches through its plate and stone on first examination—a little more now, showing that there was still some sinking of the foundations.

An adjournment was then taken until this morning, when the jurors will visit the wrecked buildings.

Mr. Youdale, after the proceedings, corroborated the story that Murray told upon the stand, and said that he made the memorandum in Murray's book after he had seen Architect Behrens in relation to the laying of twelve-inch concrete, instead of eighteen. "Behrens," said Mr. Youdale, "told me that the twelve inches would do."

BURNING CANDLE NEAR AN OIL TANK

Brooklyn Police Think There Was an Attempt at Arson in the Jones Store.

Policeman Morgan of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, saw a flickering light Wednesday night in the rear of the store 112 Myrtle Avenue. He entered the store and found a candle burning close to an oil tank. A lot of papers were on the floor near by.

The policeman extinguished the light. He ascertained that the store was occupied by William B. Jones & Co., wholesale and retail grocers. William B. J. Jones is the President, and Nathaniel Dodson of 168 Prince Street the manager. The stock in the store was valued at about $100; and the insurance was $1,500.

Dodson was arrested yesterday. He had been the last to leave the store Wednesday night. He said he knew nothing about the candle. Fire Marshal Brymer is investigating the case.

Winnebago Indians in Hard Luck.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Aug. 22.—Owing to the failure of the blueberry crop, which usually furnished them a living, the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians are threatened with starvation this Winter. The Indians are impoverished and have already contracted obligations with the merchants which will exhaust their annuity, to be paid them Nov. 1. There seems to be no likelihood of their getting any interest on their principal of $900,000, and they are entirely without resources to keep them through the Winter.

DEFEAT FOR JOHN O'BRIEN

The Aqueduct Commissioners Upheld in a Supreme Court Decision.

NOT BOUND TO LET TO LOWEST BIDDER

The Awarding of the Jerome Park Reservoir Contract to McDonald Declared Legal—Justice O'Brien's Opinion.

John O'Brien's attempt to prevent the Aqueduct Board from letting the Jerome Park Reservoir contract to any one but himself has been defeated. Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday, holding that, though O'Brien was the lowest bidder on the work by $174,000, the Aqueduct Commissioners were by no means bound to award to him the contract. Their action in letting the work to John B. McDonald is upheld. In his opinion, Justice O'Brien says:

It is alleged that the Commissioners not only arbitrarily and wrongfully refused to award the contract to O'Brien, but wrongfully awarded it to McDonald, and that their action was influenced by unlawful means and against the interests of the city; that such award was fraudulently made for the benefit of a favored bidder; that the giving of $174,710 more than they could procure the work to be done for is a waste of public funds. If these charges were sustained, then undoubtedly the Court would enjoin the making of the contract with McDonald. I have looked in vain for any evidence to sustain the charges that the Commissioners acted "fraudulently" or were influenced by "unlawful means," nor do I think that plaintiff seriously contends that there are any facts upon which such conclusions can be supported. Without spending time on these we find that the greatest stress is laid upon the claim of favoritism for McDonald, and prejudice against O'Brien. Apart from the fact that the contract was awarded to him, there is no evidence of partiality or favoritism toward McDonald.

The charge of prejudice which it is said one of the Commissioners had against O'Brien, is supported by the latter's statement that third persons told him that one of the Commissioners had expressed a prejudice. These persons deny that they made such statements to O'Brien, and we have the affidavit of the Commissioner accused, which asserts that he never made such statements and never entertained such prejudice.

It is to be noted that such Commissioner did not vote to award the contract to McDonald, and did not succeed in getting his associates to vote with him in the favor of the contractor whom he regarded as the best. Even if he entertained such prejudice, it is quite evident that this Commissioner had no such controlling influence over his associates as to prevent their asserting their individual wills and judgments. These men, for character and ability, have been selected to conduct a great public work, and it would be a serious reflection on the independence and competency of the entire commission, and justly subject them to removal, if it could be shown that they permitted themselves to be improperly swayed and controlled by one of their number. That they were not so influenced is clearly apparent from the fact already stated, that the Commissioner who it is suggested had such influence, stood alone on the final vote, making the award to McDonald.

The absence of the Mayor and the failure to properly notify him of the meeting at which the award was made, is claimed to be fatal to the award. The by-laws of the Aqueduct Commission provide that the regular meetings shall take place on Wednesdays, and that no other notice of the meeting shall be required. It appears, moreover, that the Mayor, from the beginning of the year, did not attend any of the meetings of the commission, nor was his presence necessary for the transaction of business, for at common law and by the Revised Statutes the rule is the same as is provided by Section 46 of the Consolidated act: "That a majority of the members of a board * * * shall constitute a quorum to fully perform and discharge any act or duty of the board with the same legal effect as if every member of any such board had been present.

Here a notice of the meeting was sent to the Mayor's office during his absence from the city. As shown, even if no notice was sent at all, this would not invalidate the action taken by the other Commissioners at a meeting regularly held and at which a quorum was present.

This brings us to the real and only serious question, based on the contention that the award as made is a waste of public funds. At first blush it would seem as though the Court should require some satisfactory explanation before it would sanction a transaction in which $174,000 of public funds was seemingly unnecessarily expended for a public work. The extent to which the Court can go in interfering with these Commissioners must depend upon the statutes creating them, construed in the light of controlling decisions.

Here the statute does not require the Commissioners to award the contract to the lowest bidder, and those who voted in awarding the contract swear that the acceptance of McDonald's bid will, in their judgment, "best secure the public interest and efficient performance of the work." This Aqueduct act has been construed in at least two cases in this court. In the case of Jacob Ebling against the Aqueduct Commissioners, where, singularly enough, the plaintiff there sought on much the same grounds as are here presented, to prevent the award of a contract to O'Brien & Clark, on the grounds that their bid was not the lowest, and that they were favored contractors, Mr. Justice Barrett, in denying the motion for a preliminary injunction, among other things, said:

"The law permits the Commissioners to reject all the bids which may be presented to them. It also permits them to accept any proper bid they think will produce the greatest efficiency in the performance of the work. That is the legislative policy upon which this particular public work is being constructed. We have no power, sitting as a court of equity to limit the range of selection on the part of these Commissioners. * * * The difficulty here, as I said before, is, that the Legislature has given a wide discretion to these Commissioners. The usual policy of the law has been abandoned, namely, that the work should be given to the lowest bidder. If the Commissioners think that the giving of the work to one who is not the lowest bidder will insure efficiency, they have the power to give it to him." And in speaking of what should appear to justify the Court's interference, Justice Barrett continues: "That the work was given to one who is not the lowest bidder fraudulently or upon some corrupt understanding."

This and other cases might be cited show that a court of equity has no right to interfere with and control the exercise of the discretionary power vested in a public body, such as the Aqueduct Commission, that undoubtedly it will interfere when necessary to prevent fraud, injustice, or the violation of a trust; and whenever it is shown that those in whom the discretion is vested are prepared illegally or corruptly to trample upon rights or sacrifice interests intrusted to their care, then the courts will interfere to prevent the consummation of a fraud. The law presumes honesty rather than fraud, and it will not, in the absence of proof, conclude that a discretion vested in a public body is being fraudulently exercised. Here we have charges of illegality and fraud, but these are mere conclusions, unsupported by a single fact, other than the one that there is a lower bidder than the one to whom the contract is to be awarded."

If this were enough, then the law, which expressly permits the Commissioners to select any bidder, whether the lowest or not, would be nullified.

Here the bid of McDonald is less than the engineers estimate, and whether his or O'Brien's bid be selected, it can hardly be claimed at this time that the city will not receive an equivalent. It is impossible now to determine whether the engineer of the commission or the contractors are right in their estimates, and this is made clear when we recall that the bids made by the various contractors for this work vary from a little over $5,000,000 to $13,000,000.

The Legislature left the determination of the persons who should do the work and the price they should receive to the judgment and discretion of the Commissioners, and it had never been held, even though they erred or were mistaken, that a court could substitute its own for the judgment and discretion of the Commissioners. I have attempted already to point out what are the limitations to the general rule that a court of equity has no right to interfere with and control the exercise of discretionary power vested in a public body. But I might well have rested my conclusion upon Justice Barrett's reasoning in the case cited and the well-considered case in the General Term, Second Department, recently decided, of Adamson vs. The Nassau Electric Railroad Company. There the Common Council of Brooklyn awarded a franchise for a street railway to the defendant, though they had a higher offer from another company of many thousands of dollars for the same franchise. In reversing the injunction order the Court, among other things, said:

"It would be a very narrow view of the powers and duties of municipal officers that would confine their exercise to the aggrandizement of the local Treasury. Financial considerations are not alone to control the granting permission to prosecute the various enterprises conducted by individuals and private corporations within the municipality."

And in speaking of the statutes which gave a right of action in favor of taxpayers, reference is made to the case of Tolcot vs. City of Buffalo, 125 N. Y., 286, wherein it was said:

"The terms 'waste' and 'injury' used in this statute comprehend only illegal, wrongful, or dishonest official acts and were not intended to subject the official action of boards, officers, or municipal bodies acting within the limits of their jurisdiction and discretion, but which, some taxpayer might conceive to be unwise, improvident, or based on errors of judgment to the supervision of the judicial tribunals.

"It is believed that no action was ever maintained under this statute with the sanction of this court, without some proof or allegation that the official act or proceeding complained of was without power or was tainted by corruption or fraud."

I deem it unnecessary to quote further from that case or to multiply authorities, as it seems reasonably free from doubt upon the facts here appearing that the Court would not be justified in interfering with the Commissioners.

Motion for an injunction is accordingly denied.

O'Brien's suit for an injunction was brought in the name of his friend, ex-Alderman Isaac H. Ferrell, in the shape of a taxpayer's action for the "prevention of a waste of the public funds."

The bid of O'Brien for the reservoir work was $5,297,370. McDonald's bid was $5,472,080.

The Aqueduct Board, at its next session, will now proceed with the final award of the bid to McDonald, which was stayed by the court, pending a decision in the Terrell suit.

Ex-Judge Brown, of counsel for O'Brien, said yesterday, after the decision was handed down:

"We will go right ahead with our suit. This decision simply refuses us and injunction. We may appeal from the order to the General Term, or go to trial on the merits of the case in the equity branch of the Supreme Court. One thing you can say: We will not stop fighting until we have exhausted every remedy. Of course, the Aqueduct Board will now go ahead and give the contract formally to McDonald, and he will no doubt start in without delay. We cannot prevent him. But if we are victorious in our future proceedings, everything that is done in the meantime will fall to the ground."

ROUSED MR. SULZER'S WRATH

OBJECTED TO MR. HASBROUCK'S COMMENTS IN CLINCHY CASE.

Charles F. Terhune Tells About Badges for Gas Meters and Testifies Against the Inspector.

The investigation into the official record of Anthony Clinchy, State Inspector of Gas Meters, was resumed yesterday before Severyn B. Sharpe in Part III. of the Superior Court.

Charles F. Terhune, member of the firm of William N. Crane & Co. of this city, manufacturer of gas appliances, testified that he was also agent for the Maryland Meter Company of Baltimore. Mr. Terhune said that the Maryland Meter Company sent meters to him to sell, and that he placed New-York Inspector badges upon the meters he received from Maryland.

"How frequently did you receive these badges?"

"Prior to Jan. 1, 1895, we received them as often and as many as we required."

"How after Jan. 1, 1895?"

"Then we received them under an agreement entered into between the Maryland Meter Company and Mr. Clinchy, by which Mr. Clinchy was to receive pay for——"

"Hold on," exclaimed Congressman Sulzer, counsel for Clinchy; "the question is not proper."

The Commissioner said he would permit the question, and the witness continued to say that Clinchy was to receive pay from the Maryland Meter Company.

Mr. Hasbrouck, the Deputy Attorney General, handed the witness a bill purporting to have been sent by Inspector Clinchy to the Maryland Meter Company, charging the company $291.20 for badging 2,912 meters. The bill was paid and receipted. The witness said that the company said the money was paid to Clinchy.

"Do you know what the $291 in this bill was paid to Clinchy and his son for?"

"It was for 2,912 badges at 10 cents each," replied the witness.

"Do you know of your personal knowledge that Inspector Clinchy received any other money from your company than that $291?"

"Only what I have heard."

Mr. Sulzer drew out the fact that Crane & Co. had paid Inspector Clinchy $1.25 for putting badges on five meters.

"Do you consider $1.25 too much a charge for paying two laborers for carrying up and unpacking the five meters, and for testing and proving them?"

"No; $20 would not be too much if all that had been done."

"You have a grievance against Mr. Clinchy, have you not?"

"Only financially," replied Mr. Terhune.

"Of course you know, as a matter of law, that Clinchy has a right to charge for handling meters?"

"No, I don't."

"The counsel is sparring for wind," said Mr. Hasbrouck.

"We know how to try cases in New-York, and don't try them the way they do up the country," retorted Mr. Sulzer.

On redirect examination, the witness said that he had never seen either of the Clinchys examine or test a meter.

Mr. Terhune testified that in one year $6,000 was collected from his commissions by the Maryland Meter Company, on account of money paid to Clinchy. Mr. Sulzer excitedly asked the witness: "Are you willing to swear that the Maryland Meter Company paid that $2,000 to Mr. Clinchy?"

"No."

"Are you willing to swear, of your personal knowledge, that the Maryland company ever paid him one cent?"

"Not of my personal knowledge."

"The meters are now sent to Mr. Clinchy direct, are they not?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"Yes."

"That is your grievance against Mr. Clinchy, is it not?"

"Well, he got the business.

Deputy Sheriff Fay testified that he had called at the house of Thomas Clinchy at 238 East Thirteenth Street, Thursday morning, and was told that Mr. Clinchy was at his office, 115 East Seventh Street, but could not find him there.

"I can't proceed now," said Mr. Hasbrouck. "I will endeavor to get a warrant for Thomas Clinchy, but I don't believe a warrant could be served, as he has skipped the town."

This aroused Mr. Sulzer once more, and a lively tilt followed, much to the amusement of those present. Mr. Sulzer said, "Clinchy has not skipped."

"Why don't you produce him, then?"

"I would if I was asked to properly," retorted Mr. Sulzer, who added, turning and facing the Deputy Attorney General, "you don't know how to conduct this case, and should resign your office."

"Don't worry about my office," said Mr. Hasbrouck. "When you come up for re-election you will be resigned forever."

"I don't get my offices by appointment; I go before the people, and get elected," exclaimed Mr. Sulzer, "and that is what you are afraid to do."

"Once more will be enough for you to go before the people," said Mr. Hasbrouck.

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday.

WORK IN A VACATION SCHOOL

What the Pupils Under Miss May Carolan Have Accomplished.

The pupils in the Vacation School, who have been receiving instruction in the primary department of Public School No. 96, at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, gave an interesting exhibition of their work yesterday morning.

Miss May Carolan, the Principal of the school, presided during the exercises, and among those present were Dr. Locke, William Howe Tolman, Wilson L. Gill, and Mrs. Eliza S. Pell, Principal of the female department of School No. 96. The exercises consisted of singing, and short recitations by the pupils, and an exemplification of the kindergarten methods by the infant class.

The work accomplished by the pupils was on exhibition, and was examined with much interest. The manual training work, consisting of paper cutting, sewing, drawing, and clay modeling, was much admired, and showed great progress made by the pupils during the six weeks that the school has been open. Miss Carolan, the Principal, and the assistant teachers, received many compliments for the good results they had achieved in so short a time.

ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF MRS. BAILEY

Wanted in Buffalo to Answer to the Charge of Swindling Syrians.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Judge Lambert this morning issued an order for the arrest of Mrs. Cora S. C. Bailey in the form of an execution against her person. Mrs. Bailey is the woman who, it is charged, swindled Khalil Antropaith Bistany and his fellow-Syrians out of several thousand dollars. She was arrested on a civil process warrant and remained in custody at the county's expense for quite a time, when she was released on $1,500 bail. Her bondsmen were Gordon W. Hall, and her father, Oscar N. Clanharty.

The case came to trial at the last session of the Supreme Court, and resulted in a verdict of $1,532.21 in favor of Bistany. As soon as the verdict was rendered against her, Mrs. Bailey went to New-York, and that is the last that has been heard from her.

The bonds of Hall and Clanharty are still in the possession of the Sheriff. In case the woman cannot be found, the bonds will be estreated.

ROGUES WHO FEAR NOT

Brooklyn Lets Herself Be Swindled and Takes No Action.

M'KANE IS A MARTYR BY CONTRAST

Good Government Workers Discouraged—Evidences of Corruption and Bad Management Unheeded.

The Good Government workers in Brooklyn are visibly discouraged over the recent revelations of political corruption, and the bad management of the county finances.

The adjournment of the Charities Investigating Committee for five weeks, the publication of County Treasurer Taylor's report, and the arrest of the Law Enforcement Society's men for blackmailing, caused an independent Democrat, who has worked hard for the election of good men to office, to speak disconsolately of the past and the future to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

"After twenty years of fraud and corruption," he said, "John Y. McKane and a few of his followers were sent to jail. It looks as if it would be twenty years more before any other political criminal would be convicted of crimes against the people. In fact, McKane's conviction seems to be accepted as a burnt offering for the sins of all the other political criminals in the county.

"But if they had wanted a real expiatory sacrifice, they should have taken some one who had room for the sins of others. McKane only carries his own load in Sing Sing, and scarcely all of that either. Nothing seems so difficult as to convict a political criminal in Brooklyn, whether his crime is political in its nature or is simply sordid theft.

County Treasurer Taylor, the other day, reported to the Board of Supervisors that there was no money in the general fund for the payment of salaries and current expenses, and that there would be none before Jan. 1 next. Not only has all the money in the general fund been spent, but the sum of $198,884 has been taken from special funds and applied to general purposes.

"These special funds are in the nature of trusts, being raised chiefly under acts of the Legislature for various improvements in Kings County, such as the purchase of armory and school sites, the completion of new streets, and the extension of the county buildings.

"Where other cities would be up in arms against such mismanagement, Brooklyn displays the most languid interest in the whole matter. A stranger looking at the attitude of the citizens of Brooklyn toward Mr. Taylor's startling disclosures, would imagine that they had neither voice nor interest in the question, that they were rather amused than otherwise at the spectacle of a bunko steerer cheating a rustic out of his money.

"If any office holder or set of office holders can divert $199,000 from the use for which it was intended to pay other bills, there is no check against spending the taxpayers' money for any purpose which suits the office holders who have charge of it.

"I was under the impression that one of the gravest offenses which could be committed was to spend trust funds in an unauthorized manner. If a private trustee is found with money belonging to others invested in enterprises which he favors, he is liable to indictment and a long term of imprisonment. It is a much worse crime to spend the taxpayers' money in a manner not authorized by law, and the District Attorney and the Grand Jury read official reports that nearly $199,000 has been diverted from its lawful purpose without making any attempt to find out who is responsible for such an outrage.

"Under the New-York law, which allows spending specific appropriations for specific purposes is pretty much the same as it is in Kings County, we never hear of such violations of both law and common sense. When a department in that city spends too much money early in the year, it has to cut down its expenditures for the rest of the year, dismissing office holders and curtailing expenses. I hear nothing of dismissing office holders in Kings County. As long as there is a dollar in the Treasury for school sites, no clerk in the County Government need want for his salary.

"The salaries for July last, which should have been paid out of last year's appropriation, were deferred until August, and paid out of this year's credit. This will make thirteen monthly payments for the current year. Suppose that next July the same trick is done again. It will be thirteen months to be paid the following year, and so on until the whole salary list is a year behind time. Any business concern which should adopt such methods of financiering would be landed in inextricable bankruptcy in a few years, if it were as rich as the Bank of France.

"I confess I cannot understand the apathy of the citizens of Brooklyn when their attention is called to enormous peculations by office holders. Here are the investigations of the Charities Department revealing iniquity after iniquity, yet nobody seems to desire that a dozen of the politicians connected with that sink of corruption should be sent to Sing Sing to join McKane. I declare McKane almost appears a martyr to me when I think of the frauds which have been perpetrated on the sick and helpless, the poor and unfortunate, in order that greedy politicians might fill their pockets by starving the inmates of asylums and hospitals. And now the Assembly committee has calmly adjourned for a month without recommending the indictment of any one.

"Meanwhile the rogues are waiting until the political campaign gets so hot that all possible influences will be brought to bear to smother the investigation.

"Kings County is all of a piece. Mayor Schieren's police assume the power to set aside the excise laws so far as it relates to Sunday closing. If police officials can dispense with the observance of an act of the Legislature, surely other office holders can. The Grand Juries have ample power to call all these offenders, from the highest to the lowest, to account."

ON THE VERGE OF RUIN.

Kings County Machinery Will Stop Unless $500,000 Comes Soon.

County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor of Brooklyn notified the Board of Supervisors last Monday that the county funds were in a peculiar condition, said that there was no money available to meet bills, and urged the Supervisors to add him in getting a temporary loan, until the tax moneys were received next January.

On the strength of this statement, County Auditor Kellar yesterday decided not to audit any more bills, and, explaining his action, said:

The action of the County Treasurer in declaring that he has no money in hand for the general purposes of the Government, has brought me to a standstill, and there is only one course for me to pursue. In auditing every bill that comes before me, I am compelled to certify that there is money in the County Treasury wherewith to pay it, but now that Mr. Taylor has officially stated that he has no cash with which to meet obligations, I shall be compelled to withhold my signature from all bills presented to me for audit.

I cannot certify that there is money in the Treasury to pay these bills when there is none. That is certain, and if the County Treasurer does not get some money soon, the whole business is bound to go to pieces. Salaries will stop, and if contractors are not willing to take their chances, there will be no food or meat for the county charges at Flatbush and elsewhere, and even the help and keepers may quit work. It will, therefore, be seen that money has got to be raised, and raised quickly, and the only way in which I see that that can be done is for the County Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness and borrow money upon them in anticipation of the flowing in of tax moneys in January next.

It seems to me that this whole system of having the fiscal year of the county begin in August, and the tax year in January, is all wrong. However, it has been the case since time immemorial, and while I do not know how it originated, I suppose we will have to make the best of it.

County Treasurer Taylor wants $500,000 at once.

THE BOUNDARY OF ALASKA

A Report That the British Government Is Having an Independent Survey Made Not Credited by Gen. Duffield.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—In an interview Father Barnham, S. J., who has just returned from Alaska, said regarding the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska:

England has a surveying party up there now running a new line to suit herself. These engineers are not on a junketing tour to amuse themselves; they are working hard. They have a magnificent equipment, and have already accomplished a great deal. Unless we have gumption we shall lose an immense slice of Southeastern Alaska. They will steal Glacier Bay and some grand harbors. We have not paid enough attention to this question. Alaska, until a few years ago, used to be called "Seward's Icechest." Little or nothing was known about the country, and people here did not take interest enough in it to think about it.

We are cut off by the General Congress. We have no right of representation, and what is needed now is a man who will rise up and bring this question in the full magnitude of its importance before the people. Arbitration? We always lose in arbitration. We lost in the San Juan question. The sixty-mile limit in the Bering Sea was nonsensical. We lost there, too. I suppose the English will decide on a boundary of their own between Alaska and Canada. Then we will howl. Canada will howl, too, and there must be arbitration, of course. Now, why do the English make this move at this late day, after 145 years? Since 1841 the boundary was a settled fact. It was never disputed when the territory belonged to Russia, and was known as Russian America. It is still on all the English maps, which shows that it was accepted by England through all these years; and to ask for arbitration now on a new line is nothing but impertinence.

At Forty-Mile Creek, where there never has been trouble of any kind whatever, a detachment of Canadian police was stationed quite recently, and Father Barnham said he expected serious trouble this coming Winter between the American miners and the Canadian officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gen. Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, said this afternoon that he placed but little credence in the report that England had a surveying party running a line of her own to determine the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia.

"It was only a few days ago—Aug. 10, to be exact"—said Gen. Duffield, "that I met Mr. King, the Canadian Boundary Commissioner, by appointment in Rochester, for the purpose of conferring about this boundary survey, and arranging our plans for the future. I know that Mr. King has not been in Alaska during the present year, and he informed me that none of his party was in the field. For that reason, I am confident no surveyors are now at work on the line, but even if they were it would make little difference.

"The boundary line is fixed by treaties between this country and Great Britain, and between Russia and Great Britain. The work of the surveyors is definitely to mark the lines laid down by those treaties. We have an engineering party engaged in that labor, and so have the English, and the surveys are being made as rapidly as the appropriations and the seasons will permit. When the work is completed, a report will be made to the respective Governments. Mr. King and myself will visit the scene of the work in October, but when the survey will be completed is a question that cannot now be answered."

THE DOCKING OF THE COLUMBIA

A Court of Inquiry Named to Determine the Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Acting Secretary McAdoo has decided to order a court of inquiry to determine who is responsible for the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, England, by which she was injured and narrowly escaped serious damage. In a response to a demand for an explanation of the manner in which the Columbia was placed in dry dock, the Navy Department this morning received a communication from Capt. Sumner, the commanding officer of the cruiser, which was not entirely satisfactory, and caused Mr. McAdoo to decide that a court of inquiry should be held.

Mr. McAdoo this afternoon gave out for publication the following memorandum:

"Immediately after the result of the investigation by the board of survey on the Columbia was received at the department, Capt. Sumner was asked by the department to explain certain points touching the circumstances of her being docked at Southampton. This letter was mailed to him Saturday, and his reply has been received this morning and is being considered."

Late this afternoon Acting Secretary McAdoo decided to announce the order of inquiry to investigate the cause of the damage to the cruiser Columbia,

THE FINANICAL MARKETS

Further Improvement in Prices Notwithstanding London Selling.

GRANGER STOCKS STILL IN DEMAND

Wide Fluctuations in Leading Industrials with Higher Prices at the Close — Exchange Slightly Easier—Gold Exports.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Lower prices from London were reflected in early weakness in this market, but the buying at the decline was so good, especially in the grangers, that the market soon developed strength. The increased earnings of Northwestern caused that stock to advance from 102¼ to 103¾, the highest figures reached this year. It closed at 103½, a net gain of ¾. Rock Island moved up from 81⅛ to 82, Burlington from 90½ to 91, and St. Paul from 72⅜ to 72⅞, and while the high prices were not maintained, the stocks continued firm until the close. Lake Erie and Western issues were advanced sharply on buying attributed to insiders. The general list was also firm.

Speculation in the industrials was less active than recently, although there were wide fluctuations in Sugar and Tobacco. Sugar was depressed in the early trading on the reduction in the price of refined grades of the products, reflecting the absence of demand from the wholesale trade. In the afternoon, however, on short covering the stock advanced to 110¼, and closed at that price, being a net gain of 1⅝ points. The movement in Tobacco was also erratic. Inside support was given at the opening, and the stock moved up from 94 to 96½. Subsequently, it fell back to 93½, but rallied to 95⅝ at the close on covering by shorts on the appearance of a small loaning premium for the stock. The plug tobacco manufacturers have decided to invade the cigarette field of the trust, and promise to become active in it. A meeting of the plug manufacturers has been called for Sept. 4 in this city, when plans for extensive operations will be perfected. There was a good demand for Distillers in consequence of the approaching completion of the plans of the Reorganization Committee. Chicago Gas sold at 59½ in the early trading, but later advanced to 61⅞, and closed at 61⅝, a net gain of 1⅛ points. The decline of the stock in the last few days is attributed to manipulation by a skillful operator, who is averse to having a large following. Other industrials were not active, but were steady.

There was an absence of influential news. The exchange market, while still above the gold shipping point, was somewhat easier, a fact which led many to believe that the export movement has about culminated. Nevertheless, one banking house announced that it would ship $500,000 on Saturday, unless it could in the meantime obtain bills at rates below those prevailing. The crop news continued satisfactory.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand, though somewhat improved, was still light. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsement, 3½@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,652,779, and the balances were $4,590,277. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $203,-841.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88⅝@$4.89 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¾@$4.90 for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95 9-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40¼@40 5-16 and 40⅝@40 7-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60@70 discount, Boston—10@12½ discount, San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 863/4@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1. 1895, to date.$42,463,134
Imports for the same period..... 21,760,135

Net exports.....$20,702,999
Net exports to date, 1894.....71,381,303
Net exports to date, 1893.....32,371,014
Net exports to date, 1892.....47,364,559

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were in fair demand, and prices generally improved. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col. & Ninth Avenue 1st	1
Mo., Kansas & E. 1st	1
Northern Pacific con. 5s	1
Oregon, S. L. & U. N. con	2¾
Oregon, S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1
St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	1

DECLINED.

Oregon Imp. con	1
Saratoga & Western 1st. t. r.	1

Government bonds were strong. The fours of 1925 advanced ⅛ and the fives ⅜.

The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122¾
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	115¾
5s, c., 1904	115⅝	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	100	..
Currency 6s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 63½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 103½; St. Paul, ½, to 74¼, and New-York Central, ⅛, to 104⅝. Declined—Reading, ⅜, to 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 18; Erie, ¼, to 8⅝; do, second consols, ⅛, to 70, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 54⅛. Louisville and Nashville sold at 62¼, Atchison at 17¾, Southern at 13⅞, do, preferred, at 34⅞; Kansas and Texas at 18, and Wabash preferred at 21½.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,385,489 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.51 per cent., is now 59.17 per cent., against an advance from 67.94 per cent. to 69.14 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £291,000. Paris advices quote three per cent. rentes at 102f 15c for the account. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 11-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 3,675,000f in gold and 1,300,000f in silver.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 39⅝ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25	25¼	520
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73	74	100
American Express	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	113½	115	44
*American Sugar Refining	108	110⅜	106¾	110¼	110¼	110¾	88,260
*American Sugar Refining pf	101¾	102	101¼	102	101⅝	102¾	200
American Tobacco	94	96½	93½	95⅞	95¾	96	40,627
American Tobacco pf	106½	106½	106½	106⅜	106½	108	105
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	4,390
Baltimore & Ohio	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64¼	65	100
Canada Southern	56¾	56⅝	56	56	55¾	56	500
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	53	54	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¾	20	20⅝	V 20¾	20½	3,468
Chicago Gas	60⅛	61⅞	59½	61⅜	61⅜	61½	23,155
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼	103¼	104	220
Chicago & Northwestern	102½	103¾	102⅜	103½	103⅜	103⅝	5,540
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90⅜	91	90¼	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	4,752
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49	49⅜	49	49	48¾	49¼	800
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝	72½	72⅝	25,990
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129	129	128½	128½	128½	129	176
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	81¼	82	81⅛	81⅜	81⅜	81⅞	14,068
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36¾	37¾	36¾	37	36⅞	37	2,160
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4	4	4	3½	4½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25	25	24½	24½	24¼	24½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142	142½	120
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	11	11	11	11	10⅜	11¼	500
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	20⅝	21⅝	20½	21	21	21⅜	8,670
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	98½	100	210
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	..	55	200
General Electric	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	612
Houston & Texas	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	3	5	300
Laclede Gas pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	84	86	25
Lake Erie & Western	24½	27¾	26½	27¼	27½	27½	3,315
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78½	82	78½	80¾	81	81¾	2,258
Lake Shore	151½	152	151½	152	152	152½	302
L., L. & Fraction, 1st in. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	125
Louisville & Nashville	61	61¼	61	61¼	61¼	61¼	2,200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	8⅝	9½	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26	27	200
Manhattan Beach	5½	6	5½	6	5	6	700
Manhattan Consolidated	114½	115	114½	115	114¼	115	515
Metropolitan Traction	102¼	102¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	102	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24	25	24	24½	24¼	24¾	2,600
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	85¼	85½	85¼	85¼	85	85½	210
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	56½	57½	56½	57⅝	57	57½	500
Missouri Pacific	38	38¼	37¾	38⅛	38	38⅛	4,345
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37¾	37½	37¾	200
*National Lead Company	35¼	35¾	34½	35	35	35⅜	2,603
*National Lead Company pf.	93¼	93¾	91	91½	92	92½	1,740
National Linseed Oil	29⅞	29⅞	28½	28½	29	30	410
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	100
New-York Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102¼	219
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	59⅞	60	59½	60	60⅛	62⅜	425
New-York & New-Haven	190¾	190¾	190¾	190¾	195	200	2
New-York, L. E. & Western	8½	8⅝	8	8⅜	8⅜	8½	670
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	13	13¼	550
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	32¼	32½	32½	32¼	32	32¾	812
North American	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	6	200
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	5	100
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅞	17½	17⅜	17½	17¼	17½	200
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	10	11	200
Ontario & Western	17	17¼	17	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	200
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	10	10	10	10	10	10⅝	4
Pacific Mail	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28½	29	500
Peoria & Eastern	8	8¼	8	8¼	8	9½	231
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6½	10
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18½	18⅜	18½	4,400
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19	30
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54	55	50
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼	172	174	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17½	17½	17⅝	1,150
St. Paul & Omaha	42	42⅜	42	42	42	42¼	1,550
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	119¾	120	119¾	120	119	122	300
Southern Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	25½	26	300
Southern Railway	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅝	910
Southern Railway pf.	41	41	40¾	41	40⅞	41¼	923
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35½	35½	36	550
Union Pacific	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	300
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd.	4¾	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½	772
U. S. Cordage pf.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	..	136
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	9	100
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 2d in. pd.	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17½	18	100
United States Rubber	40	41⅝	40	41	40¾	41	2,350
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94⅛	94⅜	146
*United States Leather	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16½	17	110
*United States Leather pf.	84⅜	85¾	84½	85½	85¾	86	1,625
Wabash	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	400
Wabash pf.	21½	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅝	2,710
Wells-Fargo Express	112	112	112	112	109	113	10
Western Union Telegraph	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93¾	93¾	94	533
*Western Union Beef	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	710
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	16⅝	16	16¼	16½	16⅝	1,810
Wisconsin Central	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	6	50

Total sales 274,972
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When issued	88½	18,000	82¾
6,000	89	14,000	82¾
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjstmt 4s, When Issued	54¼	4,000	54¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	80¼	10,000	80¼
30,000	80¼	1,000	80¼
5,000	80⅜	500	80⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4-8, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st instmnt paid	33¼	3,000	33¼
17,000	33⅜	20,000	33½
27,000	33⅝	Atlantic & Pac Inc	4½
5,000	4¼	1,000	4¾
Austin & N'w'n 1st	103	Balt. Har & Sn An 1st	107
Bkln W & W Co 5s	103¾	1,000	104
7,000	104	Bur, C R & N 1st	107¾
1,000	107¾	Canada So 1st Gtd	103¼
Canada So 2d Cl A	100½	Cent'l of N J G M 5s	118
56,000	97⅛	Ches & O Gen 4½s	97¼
1,000	97¼	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	113
10,000	82⅞	15,000	113¾
40,000	82⅞	5,000	113⅜
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	83	1,000	101
5,000	82⅝	5,000	100¾
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	83	3,000	101¼
2,000	101¼	1,000	93
Manhat Bch H & L Limited 4s	2,000	50	Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000	75⅜	Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	108
Mich Cent'l Cons 7s	26,000	102¼	1,000
121¼	5,000	102¼	Chic G L. & C Co 1st
1,000	92¾	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	96
Chic & Ind Coal 1st	2,000	100	4,000
Mil & St. Paul 1st	18,000	99¾	Chic & Mo Riv 5s
5,000	100	12,000	100¼
2,000	108¼	25,000	100¼
Chic & Pac W'n 5s	5,000	116	Chic & Nor Pac 1st
South'n Minn Div	Trust Co Certfs	3,000	110¼
Chic, I & P Ext 5s	3,000	124¼	Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
Mil & St P 7s Gold	8,000	99	5,000
80⅛	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	3,000	65
Cin, Ham & D 4½s	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	3,000	105
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	Col Con. & Iron 5s	16,000	100
92¼	Col & Ninth Av 1st	4,000	92⅝
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000	113¾	10,000
88	5,000	114¼	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
87¾	1,000	101	Ft W'th & D C 1st
88	2,000	71½	5,000
Mo. Kan & East 1st	94	Dal & Waco 1st 5s	5,000
88½	Denv & Rio G'de 4s	6,000	89
7,000	89¼	2,000	89
East Tenn Reorgan Llen 4-5s	2,000	93	Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st
10,000	111⅞	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	1,000
103¼	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	1,000	103
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg	2,000	84½	Int & Gt N 3d Mtge
1,000	32	Kan Pac 1st Cons	2,000
72½	Trust Co Certfs	10,000	73
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	97¼	3,000
97¼	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	1,000	101
5,000	100¾	3,000	101¼
2,000	101¼	Manhat Bch H & L Limited 4s	2,000
50	Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000	75⅜
Mich Cent'l Cons 7s	1,000	121¼	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A
4,000	96	Mil & St. Paul 1st	Chic & Mo Riv 5s
2,000	108¼	Chic & Pac W'n 5s	5,000
116	South'n Minn Div	3,000	110¼
Chic, I & P Ext 5s	Mil & St P 7s Gold	3,000	124¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	5,000	80⅛	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
3,000	65	Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	1,000
92¼	4,000	92⅝	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
5,000	88	1,000	87¾
14,000	88	5,000	94
Mo, Kan & East 1st	5,000	94	Minn & St L Con 5s
10,000	102⅞	10,000	102⅞
10,000	102⅞	N Y Cent'l 1st Reg	25,000
123⅞	N Y L Erie & W'n New 2d Consol	25,000	105
D M & Co Certfs Stamped	1,000	69	Nor & W 100-Yr 5s
5,000	111⅞	North Pac 2d Coup	5,000s2of
102	North Pac Cons 5s	20,000	38
10,000	38¼	10,000	39
Trust Co Certfs	1,000	39	5,000
38¾	Ohio & Miss Cons	2,000	105⅞
Oregon Impvmnt 5s	1,000	97¼	Oreg Imp Co Con 5
18,000	45	2,000	44
Oregon R & Nav 5s	Trust Receipts	20,000	100½
5,000	101	Oreg Short Line 6s	5,000
102¼	Trust Co Certfs	13,000	103¾
Oreg S L & U N Con	1,000	58½	Trust Co Certfs
33,000	59	5,000	59¼
20,000	59	15,000	59½
16,000	59	25,000	59½
2,000s	59½	23,000	59½
5,000s3	59	10,000	59
5,000	59¼	Peo & Eastern Inc	8,000
27½	Phila & Reading 2d Pref Inc	1,000	20½
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	20,000	82½	13,000
82	Trust Co Certfs	40,000	74¼
5,000	74¼	5,000	74⅛
5,000	74	Tr Co Certfs, Unstamped	10,000
81½	Rio Grande W'n 1st	1,000	76¼
1,000	76¼	13,000	76½
St L Southw'n 1st	1,000	80	2,000
80½	St L Southw'n 2d Inc	10,000	37⅝
5,000	38¼	3,000	38½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	8,000	95¼	St Paul, M & M 1st
2,000	110¼	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	Reduced to 4½s
2,000	105	St L & San Fr 2d Class B	1,000
118	Class C	2,000	118
San A & Ar Pass 4s	2,000	64¼	Savannah & W'n 1st
Trust Co Certfs	1,000	61¾	1,000
61¼	Scioto Val & N E 4s	1,000	84¾
2,000	84⅞	2,000	84¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	45,000	95½	17,000
96	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	4,000	93
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	7,000	28¼	3,000
28⅝	1,000	28¼	20,000
28	Un Pac Ext s fd 8s	4,000	99⅞
1,000	100	Un Pac 1st, 1897	1,000
104¼	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	49,000	39
1,000	30½	U S Cordage Co 1st	15,000
50⅜	2,000	43¼	10,000
43¼	1,000	44	U S Cordage 1st Tr
5,000	43	Co Certfs, 1st instmnt paid	23,000
50½	5,000s	43	Wabash R R 1st
2,000	108¼	8,000	108
2,000	108¾	15,000	108¾
Det & Chic Ext	5,000	98⅛	Wabash 2d 5s
10,000	78½	4,000	79
7,000	79½	Wabash Deb, Ser B	2,000
29¾	West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	4,000	107
W'n N Y & Penn Gen	1,000	47¾	5,000
48	W'n N Y & Penn Inc	1,000	80
W'n U Col Trust 5s	5,000	110½	Wilkes & East 1st
5,000	92½	Wiscon Cen'l Co 1st	Trust Co Certfs
6,000	57	21,000	57¼

Total sales $1,600,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	150
Alton & T. H.	63	65
Alton & T. H. pf.	62	65
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	96	100
At. & Pac.	1¼	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	19	20½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104½	..
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buff., R. & P.	20	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	..
Cedar F. & M.	10	..
Central Pac.	18⅛	18⅜
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	..
Chicago & E. Ill.	52	54
C. & N. W. pf.	146	147
Cleveland & Pittsburg	163	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	6½	7
Co. H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	163	..
Consolidated Coal	32¼	..
Del. & Hudson	131	132
Del., L. & W.	162½	163½
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47¾	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	..
Evans. & T. H.	40	41¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	55	..
Flint & P. M.	14½	15¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	46
Great Northern pf.	125	130
G. B. & W., t. r.	½	1⅝
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	26	..
Illinois Central	101	102
Illinois Steel Co.	71	75
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	17	18
Iowa Central	10½	11
Iowa Central pf.	36	37½
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas.	26	27
Long Island	85	87½
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mahoning Coal R.	106	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	63
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	107⅞	110¼	106⅞	110¼	81,710
Am. Tob. Co.	93⅜	96⅜	93⅜	95⅞	3,650
A., T. & S. F.	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	1,450
Canada So.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	20
Chi. Gas	60¼	61⅝	59½	61¼	6,400
C., R. I. & P.	81⅝	82¼	81¼	81½	3,820
C., B. & Q.	90⅝	91	90¼	90⅝	2,160
C., M. & St. P.	72⅜	73	72⅜	72⅝	9,080
C. & N. W.	102¼	103¾	102⅝	103¼	160
C. & O.	20⅝	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	120
Mo. Pacific	38	38⅝	38	38	710
Nat. Lead	35	35⅝	34¾	34¾	240
Nat. Lin. Oil	29⅞	30	29	29⅞	160
N. Y. & N. E.	60¼	60¼	59¼	60	510
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8¼	280
P. & R.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	1,790
Southern pf.	41	41	41	41	40
U. S. Cordage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	70
U. S. Cordage, 2d ass. pd.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	170

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
D. & C. F.	20⅞	21⅝	20¼	21	3,910
Gen. Elec.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	180
L. & N.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	40
Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21¼	160
West. Union.	93⅝	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	100
W. & L. E.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100

Total sales 66,400

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & P. inc.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	$5,000
C. & E. I. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Lac. Gas 5s.	97	97	97	97	3,000
M., K. & E. 1st	94	94	94	94	$3,000
R. G. W. 1st.	76	76	76	76	4,000
Wabash 2d	78½	78½	78½	78½	7,000

Total sales $27,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belch'r.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Con. C. & V.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	150
Lacrosse	.19	.19	.19	.19	1,500
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	300
Little Chief	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Ophir	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100

Total sales 2,650

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	63⅛	63½	61¾	62⅛	736,000
Dec. option	65⅝	65⅞	64½	64½	6,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	91	97
American Bank Note	44	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159½	162½
American Grocery 1st pf.	45	..
American Typefounders'	3½	4¼
American Typefounders' pf.	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	210	..
Barney & Smith Car	25	30
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82	87
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	102
Beckton Construction pf.	69	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	20⅜	22½
Brooklyn

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT.
Committee.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for

COLLATERAL TRUST MTGE. BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 12th day of July, 1894, under which agreement Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on Monday, September 16th, 1895, at 2 P. M., at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New-York, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's system, which has been approved by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, or from the Secretary for the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent the act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee or to the Secretary at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.

Dated New-York, August 22, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary.
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY FOR

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 30th day of April, 1894, under which agreement Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Company, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on FRIDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1895, at ELEVEN o'clock A. M., at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New-York City, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, which has been prepared by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee, or to the Secretary, at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.

Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, CHAIRMAN,
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, SECRETARY,
43 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.

Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

The powers given by the mortgage securing the bonds of the United States Cordage Company to the holders of a majority of the bonds make extremely uncertain the success of any plan for reorganization which is opposed by the majority. While it is competent for a minority of the bondholders to compete for and, if they outbid the majority, to buy in the property in case of sale under foreclosure, yet this course would require, in addition to the funds necessary for the new company, a much greater amount of cash than the Plan of Reorganization adopted by this committee with the approval of the Bondholders' Protective Committee would provide. This plan has at no time received the adhesion of a majority of the bonds; on the contrary, there have now been deposited in the **Manhattan Trust Co.**, pursuant to the Reorganization Plan promulgated by Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. William Barbour, and Mr. John I. Waterbury, not only a large majority of the bonds, but also over 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the Cordage Company. It is apparent also that neither committee can carry out its plan in the face of the opposition of the other without important modifications and without protracted litigation, which might be more injurious through loss of time and expense than any gain which could result from the success of either plan. In such a case, it seems right that the majority in interest should control. The undersigned have therefore reluctantly reached the conclusion that it is impossible to carry out their plan to a result which would be of a substantial benefit to the bondholders, and that the amount of securities deposited with them is not sufficient to warrant them in proceeding further, and accordingly, the undersigned, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under the agreement of July 17, 1895, do now declare said agreement abandoned.

With a view of protecting the interests of all who deposited their securities under that agreement, it has been arranged with the committee, consisting of Messrs. Sturgis, Barbour, and Waterbury, above referred to, that all receipts issued by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, or by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, may, at the option of the holders, be delivered to the **Manhattan Trust Company** of New-York, who will in exchange therefor issue their own receipts under the Reorganization Agreement deposited with it. No payment will be required on bonds, either on withdrawal from the depositaries of this committee or on deposit with the **Manhattan Trust Company.** On stock payment of the two assessments heretofore called in by the Sturgis-Barbour-Waterbury Committee will be required, but without penalty. The assessments heretofore paid on stocks deposited with this committee will be refunded. The members of this committee and of the Bondholders' Protective Committee have waived any fee or compensation for their personal services.

Before asserting to the course above outlined, your committee received the most positive assurance from Messrs. Sturgis, Barbour, and Waterbury that they will confide the management of the reorganized Cordage Company to a board of practical men, familiar with the manufacture, sale, and distribution of cordage. They were also offered a representation in the Board of Directors of the new company, but declined it, believing it best to leave its selection as originally contemplated to the votes of the majority in interest.

Your committee regret that a lack of sufficient support should have frustrated the plan which they believe to be the more advantageous; and in concluding their labors, they beg to express their appreciation of the confidence which has been reposed in them and to advise which has been reposed in them and to advise which has constituents that the time for depositing their receipts with the **Manhattan Trust Company** will expire Sept. 5, 1895.

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
Committee.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.

J. H. RATHBONE, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 21, 1895.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Third Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such third installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and
$1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before August 30, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.
NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
AUG. 22, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the penalties imposed by the committee Aug. 5, 1895, for deposits of bonds and stocks of the United States Cordage Company are remitted to and including Sept. 5, 1895.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY who have paid the penalties above referred to will receive the amount of penalty paid by them upon application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF REFUNDING Bonds, Series A, of Reno County, Kansas, Oct. 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Refunding Bonds, Series A, of Reno County, Kansas, dated Oct. 1, 1880, bearing 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, that all such bonds, Series A, as below numbered, will be paid at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Kansas, City of New-York, on Oct. 1, 1895, and that money for such purpose will be deposited on or before that date at such Fiscal Agency, and that interest will cease from and after Oct. 1, 1895, on all said bonds. Numbers of such bonds as follows: 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142.

WM. K. NOLAND,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.
G. W. COOTER, County Treasurer.
Attest: J. E. EATON, County Clery, Reno County.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

PUBLICATION BY THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892:

Nov. 2d, 1885, Ewen Bros.	$88.41
Nov. 1st, 1888, J. H. Thomas, cash	61.04
Nov. 1st, 1889, Russel H. Munroe	102.05
Dec. 14th, 1889, L. Levy & Co.	122.25
Dec. 23, 1889, Pocasset Coal Company	89.29
Nov. 1st, 1889, W. S. Upshur	106.76
Nov. 1st, 1889, F. C. Valentine, adm.	179.99

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1895. H. M. Macomber,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installment of $3 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

32 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Dividends.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1895.

The transfer books of the General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company, New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1, 1895, and will open Sept. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 3, 1895. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, and reopened on the 3d day of September, 1895.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

WORKING HOURS AND MONEY STANDARDS

Men Toil Longest in Countries Where Silver Is the Currency Basis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Consular report to be issued by the State Department for September will be devoted largely to a showing of the rates of wages in general trades in foreign countries. These will be compared with the figures of average wages prevailing in this country as shown in the report to the United States Senate (Fifty-second Congress, second session) upon transportation, wages, and prices, for fifty-two years ending July, 1891, in certain localities in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The tables are not complete, and in some cases rather old, but from them the Department Statistician has compiled the following statement of the actual working hours in the several countries, divided into groups upon the currency system prevailing:

Countries with Currencies on Gold Basis—Australasia, 48 hours; New Zealand, 48 hours; Victoria, 48 hours; Brazil, 60 hours; Belgium, 60 hours generally; Canada, 60 hours; Denmark, 60 hours; France, 60 hours generally; Germany, 60 and 66 hours generally; Holland, 60 and 63 hours; Italy, 60 hours generally; Spain, 60 hours generally; Switzerland, 66 hours generally; United States, 60 hours.

Countries with Currencies on Silver Basis—Austria, 72 hours generally; China: In Amoy the general trades labor 60 hours, but in Southern China, and generally throughout China, the working hours are from "daylight to dark," with an hour for the noonday meal, and a few minutes in the forenoon and afternoon for tea and refreshments; Colombia, 60 to 72 hours; Ecuador, 60 hours; Mexico, 60 hours; Persia, from sunrise to sunset—in Winter, an hour at noon for eating; in Summer, workmen have two intermissions, first at 11 o'clock for breakfast, and a few minutes in the afternoon for lunch; Russia, 72 hours generally; Venezuela, 60 hours.

POPULIST HOWARD ATTACKS THE WHITES

Charges that They Are Responsible for Crimes by Southern Negroes.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Congressman M. W. Howard, (Pop.,) from the Seventh Alabama District, the author of "If Christ Came to Congress," lectured before the Crystal Beach Assembly last night.

The speaker inveighed against present conditions, which, he said, fulfilled Lincoln's inspired prophecy, when 70,000,000 of people would be helpless in the grasp of trusts, when the Attorney General of the United States refused to enforce the law, and when drunkenness and profligacy were rampant at the Capitol in Washington.

"If Christ were to come among us today," the speaker said, "He would find outrages perpetrated in the South in the name of society that are a blot upon civilization. And I want to say right here that the white men in the South are responsible for these so-called negro outrages that take place there. The whites have stolen the ballots of the negroes. The negroes understand that they have been robbed; that the virtue of their wives, mothers, and daughters has been stolen. The negro having endured these things, what can you expect of him, ignorant and benighted as he is, but a loss of respect for his betrayers? What can you expect but those occurrences which give rise to the lynchings you read of in the papers? I don't say that the negroes are to be excused in all cases, but I do say that the curse of negro outrages in the South lies at the door of the white men, who have debauched their colored brethren."

COATS MUST BE BUTTONED, BELTS BUCKLED

Col. Waring Will Not Modify His Rules for His Uniformed Force.

Street cleaners must continue to keep their coats buttoned and belts buckled while at work, as the following letter shows:

Department of Street Cleaning,
New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

Miland Flowers, 137 West Ninty-sixth Street, City:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of Aug. 21, and I have noticed with interest the active part you have taken in attempting to secure such a modification of the rules of this department concerning uniforms as would cause them to conform to your ideas.

I have great respect for this zeal, and for the motive which doubtless stimulates it. At the same time, you must recognize the fact that what I have done in my official capacity, I have done according to my idea of propriety. The order that men must wear their coats buttoned and their belts buckled will not be modified nor will its enforcement be relaxed.

As a matter of personal argument, permit me to say that I have myself done a good deal of arduous work under a hot Southern sun, Summer after Summer, with a buttoned coat and a buckled belt, loaded with a heavy sabre; also that I remember very well that when the Norfolk jacket was in fashion, hot weather no sooner came than every young dandy in town, including myself, donned a close blouse, fastened with a belt.

In my opinion, your sympathy is entirely misplaced, and the advantages of the exaction of proper conformity to the rules concerning uniforms are so great that I am obliged to say there is no prospect of my changing my regulations. Very respectfully,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

Petitions are in circulation asking Col. Waring to allow the men to work with unbottoned coats and unbuckled belts.

Newark Antoxine.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Aug. 19.

Clerk Green of the Board of Health this morning reported that twenty-five vials of the antitoxine produced by the board have been used by physicians in this city and at the City Hospital. At the latter institution every case of diphtheria is treated with the antitoxine remedy.

From the reports received from the physicians who have used the antitoxine, its use has been highly successful.

The attention of the local board was called a few days ago to the fact that diphtheria was prevalent to a considerable extent in Hoboken, and that the Board of Health of that city found it impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of the Behring preparation of antitoxine. An offer was made to supply the Hoboken authorities by the board of this city, but the offer was rejected, as the Hoboken board had decided to use only the Behring preparation.

WORK OF THE VINE LOUSE IN ITALY

Hundreds of Thousands of Acres of Vineyards Destroyed by the Insect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—According to a report to the Department of State, by Consul Eugene Germain, at Zurich, the destruction of vineyards in Italy by an insect commonly known as the vine louse has been enormous. Since the appearance of the insect in that country, it has totally ruined 282,529 acres of vineyards and 186,160 acres partly so. Sicily has been and is still the greatest sufferer from the pest. The vineyards ruined on that island cover an area of 239,561 acres, and 156,323 acres are partly destroyed.

An investigation made by the Italian Department of Agriculture shows that in consequence of the change made in the culture of agricultural products—substituting grain for vines—the wages paid to farm laborers has decreased by $35,385,400 and the receipts from products $5,193,200.

The effects of the vine louse can be seen over the whole island, with the exception of the southern part. The Province of Sassaria, in the island of Sardinia, is overrun by the insect to such an extent that no measures are taken to fight it. In Calabria the same condition prevails. The Government has restricted its efforts to endeavoring to protect the Province of Caglieri, which, so far, has been spared. Central Italy has suffered less from the plague than other sections.

Mr. Germain adds that the pest has spread more slowly in Italy than has been the case in other countries.

Laborers for Manitoba.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

It is estimated that 6,000 men will be required in Manitoba and the Northwest to get the harvest gathered by November. On Tuesday last about 1,200 left Toronto, and about 2,900 reached Winnipeg on Thursday. This influx of laborers, many of whom go with the intention of finding new homes, will be of immense benefit from an immigration standpoint.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—A 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Ems";) at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Cape Colombia and Savona, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Valencia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Valencia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless special address for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

24TH SEASON.

By the **SS. Gaelic** from **San Francisco, Oct. 1.** The second party of this season will leave for a **Grand Tour**

ROUND THE WORLD,

visiting in a leisurely manner the chief places and objects of interest in **Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe,** &c. Illustrated programme free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE

Germanic, Aug. 28, noon	Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M	Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM	Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM	Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Aug. 24, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurend..Sat., Aug. 31, noon
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU	Sept. 3, 8 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 12, 8 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Sept. 21, 8 P. M.
GAELIC	Oct. 1, 8 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING	Oct. 12, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Sept. 10. WARRIMOO, Oct. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 23
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Aug. 26
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Aug. 28
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack'ville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.Ry. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R. 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.

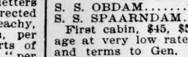
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM	Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM	Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 8 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM	Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM	Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM	Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM	Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM	Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM	F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris, WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda.....Nov. 16.
‡Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2.	*Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems.....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....Aug. 28	NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4	PARIS.....Oct. 9
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11	ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
PARIS.....Sept. 18	NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25	PARIS.....Oct. 30

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND..Aug. 28	WESTERNL'D.Sept. 25
KENSINGTON..Sept. 4	NOORDLAND...Oct. 2
FRIESLAND...Sept. 11	KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18	FRIESLAND...Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.	

Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.	Lucania, Sept. 14, M.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M.	Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.	Campania, Sept. 28, noon
EXTRA SAILINGS.	
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.	
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.	

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
C

THE SASSOUN MASSACRE

Proof of the Assertion that Armenian Revolutionists Caused It.

TESTIMONY OF REV. CYRUS HAMLIN

A Protest Against Americans Helping England to Realize Political Aspirations in the East.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In our previous letter we affirmed that the Sassoun troubles were brought about by the criminal efforts of Armenian revolutionary committees, and that no reliance whatever ought to be placed on Armenian testimony and assertions. We now propose to prove these two affirmations, not by Turkish—that is to say, Mussulman—testimony, but by American and European—namely, Christian testimony.

First—The man who, above all, gave the most explicit and true account of the Armenian revolutionary movement is the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin himself. On the 23d of December, 1893, or, in other words, only a few months before the revolt of Sassoun, he published in The Congregationalist a truly prophetic statement, the perusal of which is absolutely necessary for an impartial understanding of the case. Here is this statement:

"An Armenian 'revolutionary' party is causing great evil and suffering to the missionary work and to the whole Christian population of certain parts of the Turkish Empire. It is a secret organization, and is managed with a skill in deceit which is known only in the East. In a widely distributed pamphlet the following announcement is made at the close:

"'This is the only Armenian party which is leading on the revolutionary movement in Armenia. Its centre is Athens, and it has branches in every village and city in Armenia, also in the colonies. Nishan Garabedian, one of the founders of the party, is in America, and those desiring to get further information may communicate with him, addressing Nishan Garabedian, 15 Fountain Street, Worcester, Mass., or with the centre, M. Benlard, Poste Restante, Athens, Greece.'

"'A very intelligent Armenian gentleman, who speaks fluently and correctly English as well as Armenian, and is an eloquent defender of the revolution, assured me that they have the strongest hopes of preparing the way for Russia's entrance into Asia Minor to take possession. In answer to the question as to how, he replied: 'These Huntchaguist bands, organized all over the empire, will watch their opportunities to kill Turks and Kurds, set fire to their villages, and then make their escape into the mountains. The enraged Moslems will then rise and fall upon the defenseless Armenians, and slaughter them with such barbarities that Russia will enter, in the name of humanity and Christian civilization, and take possession.'

"When I denounced the scheme as atrocious and infernal beyond anything ever known, he calmly replied: 'It appears so to you, Christians; but we Armenians are determined to be free. Europe listened to the Bulgarian horrors, and made Bulgaria free. She will listen to our cry when it goes up in the shrieks and blood of millions of women and children.' I urged upon him that this scheme would make the very name of Armenian hateful among all civilized people. He replied: 'We are desperate; we shall do it.'

"But your people do not want Russian protection. They prefer Turkey, bad as she is. There are hundreds of miles of conterminous territory into which emigration is easy at all times. It has been so for all the centuries of Moslem rule. If your people preferred the Russian Government, there would not now be an Armenian family in Turkey.'

"'Yes,' he replied, 'and for such stupidity they will have to suffer.'

"I have had conversations with others who avow the same things, but no one acknowledges that he is a member of the Balsheviki. Assassination, of course, justifiable where murder and arson are.

"In Turkey the party aims to excite the Turks against Protestant missionaries and against Protestant Armenians. All the troubles at Marsovan originated in their machinations, and the cunning, unprincipled, and cruel. They terrorize their own people by demanding contributions of money under threats of assassination—a threat which has often been put into execution.

"I have made the mildest possible disclosure of only a few of the abominations of this Huntchaguist revolutionary party. It is of Russian origin; Russian gold and craft govern it. Let all missionaries, home and foreign, denounce it. Let all Protestant Armenians denounce it wherever found. It is trying to enter every Sunday school and deceive and pervert the innocent and ignorant into supporters of this craft. We must, therefore, be careful that in befriending Armenians we do nothing that can be construed into giving countenance to this movement, which all should abhor. While yet we recognize the probability that some Armenians in this country, ignorant of the real object and cruel designs of the Huntchaguists, are led by their patriotism to join, with pure and generous motives, in sympathy with the sufferings of the Armenians at home, we must stand aloof from any such desperate attempts, which contemplate the destruction of Protestant missions, churches, schools, and Bible work, involving all in a common ruin that is diligently and carefully sought. Let all home and foreign missionaries beware of any alliance with, or countenance of, the Huntchaguists."

We do not really know whether the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin is considered to be a prophet in his own country, but his prophetic faculties as far as the last Armenian revolt is concerned are not denied in Turkey. They are simply marvelous—for months before the occurrence of the Sassoun troubles the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin had exactly and minutely shown what they would be. And yet, after the fulfillment of his own prophecy, the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin was bold enough to say that the above statement was written by him only "to show the absurdity of the revolutionary plotters." The reverend gentleman must have a candid and innocent soul. Otherwise he would not have attempted to prove to fair-minded Americans that the "bloodthirstiness" of the Armenian revolutionary plotters is synonymous to their "absurdity." We suppose that the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin will also attribute to the "absurdity of revolutionary plotters" the following statement, showing his past guilty interference in Turkish affairs. One of these Armenian "plotters" made some time ago to The Boston Herald this extraordinary admission, which, for the honor of Robert College, if not for his own, the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin ought, if he can, to contradict:

"Several years ago," writes the Armenian, "I heard him lecture at Amherst, Mass. How proud he was to tell his audience the important part taken by the Bulgarian graduates of Robert College in securing the freedom and independence of their country! I ask the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin if he was not aware of the existence of patriotic societies among his Bulgarian students," &c

But in order to show that the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin's prophecy holds good, let American readers reflect on the following passage of a letter written by the special correspondent of the Associated Press, who visited Turkey after the Sassoun revolt, and who, although bitterly opposed to the Turkish Government, wrote as follows:

"It is a fact that certain of the Armenian conspirators arranged to murder the Rev. Edward Riggs and two other American missionaries at Marsovan and fasten the blame upon the Turks, in order that the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish Government, thereby making possible Armenian independence. One will search a long time in the pages of history for a more diabolical plot than that. Moreover, the missionaries would have been murdered had not an Armenian friend warned them. Dr. Riggs has unselfishly given his life to the education of Armenian youth in the missionary schools, and done more than any Armenian has ever tried to do toward making Armenians worthy of autonomous government. Yet the revolutionary conspirators apparently gave that fact little thought. * * * It is, of course, impossible to say to what extent radical ideas prevail among the revolutionary propagandists, but the plans of some of the leaders are shocking in the extreme.

"In brief, their plans are to commit atrocities upon Turks, in order that the infuriated Turks shall shock the Christian world by the fiendish outrages of their retaliation. When remonstrated with in regard to these un-Christian plans, the men who are responsible for them merely say: 'It may seem to you cruel and barbarous, but we know what we are doing, and why we are doing it.'

"The financial methods of these men are almost as ingenious as their plans of political agitation. Certain Armenians of a lower grade of mental ability are required to furnish so many thousand piastres to the committee, and the means of obtaining the money are plainly mapped out. Here is a case in point:

"A wealthy Turk in the service of the Government in Constantinople received a letter one morning, saying that unless he deposited 12,000 piastres in a certain place within twenty-four hours he would be killed. An investigation led to the discovery of the fact that the letter was written by an Armenian who had been in his employ as a trusted servant for several years. The servant confessed his guilt, but he asserted in self-defense that revolutionary agitators had compelled him to write the letter under penalty of death. It was a case of choice of wills, and the poor wretch saved his life at the expense of a long term of imprisonment. It is believed that a great deal of money is raised in this way, but whether or not this money gets beyond the pockets of the revolutionary agitators, no man pretends to know. There is a theory that this money is used in the purchase of rifles and ammunition, but that is a matter known only to the agitators themselves."

The reason why English public opinion is generally in favor of the Armenians is both political and religious. No real esteem for the Armenians themselves exists in England. Besides, everybody admits in Europe that Armenians are, as a race, much inferior to the Turks. Armenians, even in olden times, showed no greatness. Their influence in the world has been absolutely nill. In science, in art, in literature, in warlike achievements, they have left no trace. But, they are Christians; and this is one reason why English public opinion is in their favor. The political reason lies in the fact that England wishes to harass Turkey for the just opposition of the latter to English scandalous encroachments on Egyptian territory, which, after all, belongs legitimately to the Sultan. It is just as if England had taken possession of one of your States, and at the same time were fomenting discontent for, and disapprobation of, your treatment of the Indian race which Columbus found supreme on this continent.

Such being the real state of things, we consider that it is quite time for public opinion in the United States to see how erroneous and even anti-American is the policy which consists in helping England in her political aspirations in the East. American public opinion ought to remain aloof from European intrigues. It ought especially to learn to estimate correctly the value of Armenian assertions and of the Armenian moral standard.

"If," writes the Associated Press correspondent above quoted, "the detailed facts of the Sassoun massacre are ever established, it must be independently of Armenian testimony, or their value may be seriously questioned. In the first place, every Armenian with whom it has been my lot to come in contact, seems to have a very vague idea of the value of truth. In the second place, in his anxiety to make out a case against the Turk, he is willing to publish as fact, any grotesque rumor that he may chance to fall over in the street. In the third place, he does not really know what actually took place in the Sassoun mountains, but his vanity will not permit him to acknowledge it, and so, to be up with the times and to help along the cause of his people, he embellishes the rumor that he hears, and frequently says that he is in secret communication with friends in Moosh and Bitlis, who are harboring Sassoun refugees. he average Armenian cannot be believed on oath."

In this deplorable condition of Armenian honesty we find a true explanation of the following remarkable incident, an account of which was given at the time, as follows, by all the newspapers:

"The story which has been thrilling the world for some time past of the wife of the Armenian leader Grego, who, rather than suffer dishonor at the hands of her Turkish persecutors, threw herself, with her child in her arms, into an abyss, and was followed by other women until the ravine was filled with corpses, has been exploded, as many persons predicted it would be, at the time it was sprung upon the public. It has been established that the horrible narrative is a revamping of, with additions and embellishments to suit the occasion, of an old tale told originally by Mrs. Hemans years ago under the title of 'The Suliote Mother.'

In the face of the innumerable Armenian falsehoods of this kind, word has just reached us that Mr Gladstone, in his Chester speech, asserted that the world is in possession of independent American testimony favorable to the Armenians. No greater error has ever been made. Mr. Gladstone ought to have known better. There is absolutely no American testimony regarding the Sassoun troubles. And the reason is very simple. No American was at the Sassoun district at the time of the revolt. The Rev. F. D. Greene, it is true, published a pamphlet entitled 'Wanderings Amongst the Armenian Crisis in Turkey,' in which he printed a few documents supposed to be well authenticated. But as no American-born citizen saw anything of the Sassoun disturbances, it follows necessarily that said documents were written either by Armenians or by American missionaries, under the inspiration of Armenians. Therefore, the Rev. F. D. Greene's pamphlet is based upon Armenian falsehoods. This makes it utterly and completely valueless. Mr. Gladstone owes to us to show where and how he was able to find a single genuine American document favoring Armenian allegations; that is, where the allegations of a people who cannot be believed on oath." Facts however have very seldom disturbed Mr. Gladstone's fanaticism. We trust that Americans having no political views on Crete will see how dangerous it is to encourage, either by word or by moral help, Armenian revolutionists, for the simple reason that they are Christians. "Armenia," wrote some time ago the correspondent mentioned above, "is preparing for war. Revolutionary party has now both power and the guns. During the past eight weeks money has poured into the revolutionary treasury in a steady stream from the Armenian colonies in Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, Etchmiadzin, and other places in Russia, and from Resoch, Kazvin, Teheran, Tabriz, Khoi, and other cities in Persia. I have not visited the Armenian colonies on the shores of the Black Sea, nor the one at Ispahan in Southern Persia, but am reliably informed that revolutionary agents have been as busy there as elsewhere. I have myself seen a considerable sum of this money raised publicly, and am told that the wealthy Armenian merchants in the cities I have named have made large private contributions, the promises of more for future use."

"The money raised publicly has been obtained by means of balls, social entertainments, theatrical performances, and lotteries. These functions were ostensibly for the benefit of the Sassoun refugees. But it was a very thin disguise. It was thoroughly understood what the money was wanted for, and that the Sassoun refugees would not see a penny of it except in the shape of rifles and ammunition."

The cries, therefore, in favor of the Sassoun refugees and the famished are either based on Armenian falsehoods or uttered by those who have political aims to further and attain. Could Americans be deceived by such a very thin disguise"? We doubt it.

***

Constantinople, Aug. 8.

REGENTS' BRANCH IN NEW-YORK CITY

Office Where Information Respecting the University May Be Obtained.

Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, announced that Asa O. Gallup, who has been chief clerk for the past four years, will hereafter represent the University in New-York City and will be as fully informed on all matters pertaining to the department as are the officers resident in Albany.

He will have all publications, blanks, and necessary records for the accommodation of law, medical, dental, and veterinary students, and for all the professional, academic, and higher examinations conducted by the university.

The action of the last Legislature in largely increasing the preliminary and professional examinations under the Regents has made a New-York office a necessity. Upward of fifty letters or calls are received at Albany in a single day from residents of this City, who will be saved much time and trouble by calling hereafter on the New-York deputy.

The New-York office, at 10 East Forty-second Street, will be open after Sept. 10, during the school week, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Business hours will be from 9 A. M. to 12 M., but the deputy will see all callers at other hours if they cannot come between 9 and 12.

A DETERMINED CHICAGO SUICIDE

Resists Attempts to Take Him from the Water and Dies from Shock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Patrick Gilligan, a railroad man, living at 4,935 Atlantic Street, undertook to drown himself in the lake yesterday at the Sixty-seventh Street pier. He wrote a note, saying he was tired of life, and plunged into the water. Three patrolmen tried to pull him out with a pike pole, but he thrust it away from him. The rescuers launched a fisherman's yawl. The heavy sea almost swamped the little boat at every swell, but they finally reached the man in the water. A desperate struggle ensued, resulting in the capsizing of the yawl, but the policemen held on to their man. The big sea swells had washed the party shoreward, and it was only a minute or so until their feet touched the bottom. Gilligan struggled no more. His efforts at self-destruction had made him get water in his lungs, which choked him to death.

SUFFERING AMONG ARMENIANS

AID ASKED FOR THE VICTIMS OF TURKISH OUTRAGES.

Great Numbers Starving in the Woods —A Threatened Famine—American Committee's Appeal.

The following appeal for aid for the victims of Turkish outrages in Armenia was issued yesterday. The people there, it is said, are threatened with famine, and in one district alone 860 houseless people are living in the woods and in great need of the necessities of life:

27 Pine Street, New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

For nearly a year the story of the horrible Turkish outrages upon the Armenians in Sassoun, Armenia, has shocked all civilized nations. Conclusive evidence has established the sickening fact that the atrocities in the Sassoun equaled in savagery those perpetrated in the past by the same fiends in Greece, Crete, and Bulgaria. Unfortunately, universal indignation could not secure, so far, either present relief or future protection to the many thousands of victims of Moslem fanaticism. Only through the slow diplomatic intervention of the great European powers can such be in time obtained for them.

In the meantime, the general sympathy with the cruel fate of the Armenians can alone manifest itself through protests by speech and in print, and through the exercise of charity in alleviation of their pitiful distress. Besides murder, rapine, and devastation, another dire visitation has now come upon that stricken people, calling for immediate pecuniary help. They are threatened by famine, and urgent action is necessary to avert the danger of starvation.

We are informed by a private letter that in one district alone "there are now about 860 of these houseless wanderers living in the woods and mountains, in caves and hollow trees, half naked, and some, indeed, without covering for their nakedness. Bread they have not tasted for months."

A strong committee of leading Englishmen, representing all parties and all classes, has been formed, under the Chairmanship of the Duke of Argyll, and has already raised and forwarded a considerable sum of money. Believing that our generous countrymen will be glad to follow the noble example of the kindred nation, an American committee has been organized for the same object.

The committee herewith confidently appeals to the American public for liberal contributions, which will be distributed through the agency of the English committee, or through the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, as contributors may prefer.

Checks should be made payable to Spencer Trask, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, New-York.

The following are the American committee: Mrs. Robert Abbe, Prof. N. Murray Butler, Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, Spencer Trask, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Mrs. Henry Villard, and Everett P. Wheeler.

A. AYVAZIAN, M. D., Secretary,
424 West Fifty-seventh Street, New-York.

The following letter, written at Vau, Turkey on July 23, by Dr. Grace N. Kimball, an American missionary, has just been received here:

My plan is to give work to the people, instead of gratuitous aid, and it works finely—too well, alas! for the cash I have to work with. Of the need, I can hardly exaggerate that if I tried. I have been amazed at the horrible state of the people, as revealed by this week's work. There is simply no limit to the misery, and thousands of liras are needed to barely keep the people from starvation; and when the cold sets in, the Lord have mercy on them!

Every person aided is required to bring a certificate of need from a reliable source, but the number is so great that hundreds have been sent empty-handed, some of them weak and sick from hunger and ragged almost to indecency. I have 288 persons on my working list, who represent about 1,100 souls, with a pay roll of about $100 a week.

My method is to buy raw cotton and wool and have it washed, carded, spun, and woven into cloth by the people, who are already skilled in such work. The product could be sold to the poor at a discount if they could get any money to buy anything. But they simply haven't. Once the weather begins to grow cold the demand for clothing will be tremendous, and if we can only afford it, every stitch could well be given away.

Such is the industrial relief work which finds itself well nigh bankrupt already. The distress is unparalleled. I hope and pray help may come. If it does not, may I not be here to see the onset of Winter.

Mr. Graves, the English Consul at Erzroum, Armenia, writes to Sir Philip Currin, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, under the date of July 18, as follows:

I am informed there is much sickness among the returned refugees, including smallpox, and that the still unhealed wounds of many of them are in a terrible state. [illegible]

In this connection, I have the honor to transmit copies of an extract from a private letter from Moush, dated June 24, which gives an account of the present condition of the Talori people, whose condition is far worse than that of the other Sassounlis, both because they are more exposed to the attacks of the Kurds and because nothing whatever was done to enable them to sow and plow this year's Summer crops.

The extract referred to by Mr. Graves says:

Talvorig is comprised of a number of villages, of which thirteen are now absolutely in ruins. No inhabitants remain, no building, not so much as a bit of timber. The former inhabitants are living in the Lake Van district, a refuge in Pasnis district, which comprises more than thirty villages, containing from 20 to 100 houses each, while some of them were scattered about Diarbekir. At the beginning of Spring oppressions began at the hands of the nomad Kurds and others, and the villagers decided that it was best to return to their former homes. Living, as they do, upon greens and the leaves of trees, they have become sick; their skins have turned yellow, their strength is gone, their bodies are swollen, and fever is rife among them.

The extract concludes as follows: "I do not know what to suggest. There are more than 5,000 of these Sassounlis people destitute and hungry. Less than one-fifth are now housed in huts.

MAN IN HIS DOTAGE A HARD HITTER

Alleged Legal Shyster and Liar Have a One-Sided Row in Brooklyn.

Fenton Rockwell and Albert Knittle are lawyers who do a large part of their business in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, over which Justice Harriman presides.

They were opposing each other in a third-degree assault case yesterday, and when Rockwell asked a witness a question, Knittle objected.

"Don't mind him, your Honor," said Rockwell, who is nearly sixty years old; "he's young yet, and has much to learn."

"Thank God," responded Knittle, "I'm not in my dotage."

"You are a shyster," said Rockwell.

"And you, Sir, are a liar," was Knittle's response.

Justice Harriman asked both the lawyers to sit down, and he tried the case without any interference.

The two lawyers, with their friends, met in the barroom under the courtroom, and the war was resumed by Rockwell, who called Knittle's attention to the fact that he had used the word "liar."

Knittle said he had used the word, but only after Rockwell had called him a shyster.

Rockwell maintained that he could prove all he had said, and then Knittle struck Rockwell on the nose. Rockwell struck Knittle in the left eye, closing it.

"Call me in my dotage, am I?" shouted Rockwell. Watch the efforts of a weak old man tottering on the brink of the grave." Then he landed another blow on Knittle.

Friends separated the fighting lawyers, as the barkeeper threatened to have both arrested if they did not get out of the saloon.

WILL KEEP HIS PAY IN GOLD

Secretary Morton Says It Is the Best Way for Saving.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—"I see that some of my friends suggest that I should have my salary paid 'in gold,'" said Secretary Morton this afternoon.

"There would be no objection on my part to such a proposition for I look upon it as the very best possible kind of money, and I am not opposed to accepting it. There has been a great fuss made because, a few days ago, we paid off salaries to the extent of about $1,000,000. The newspapers have scattered the matter all over the country. I am reminded of the fact that when, about two years ago, we paid off in gold, there was nothing said about it. It was Aug. 19, 1893, that this office paid salaries to the amount of $1,000,000 in the yellow metal, and never a kick was there about it from any one. As a matter of fact, a number of the clerks fondled the money in their hands, and remarked that they would save it, and they did put it away and save it for the very reason that it had an intrinsic value, and appeared to them as something worth keeping.

"They do not look upon silver and paper in the same way. I will take my salary in gold whenever it is offered me, and if every clerk was paid the same way, I am sure there would be more money saved. This only illustrates the point I have made with those who have discussed the subject, that gold is the better, and therefore, the safer money."

Biggest Peach Crop on Record.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The peach crop of Sussex County, N. J., will far exceed all former records. Six thousand baskets will be delivered to this market next week, and arrangements are in progress for the delivery of great quantities to New-York by special [illegible]

TRADE IN JUSTICESHIPS

A Combination of Republicans in the Seventh District.

MONROE COUNTY WANTS THEM ALL

Nathaniel Foote of Rochester Is Likely to be One Candidate —May Be Indorsed by Democrats.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Republican Judicial Convention for the Seventh District will be held in this city Sept. 7, to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court. The representation by counties in the coming convention will be as follows: Monroe, 12; Cayuga, 6; Steuben, 6; Wayne, 3; Ontario, 3; Seneca, 3, and Livingston, 3; and 20 votes will be required to nominate.

There is an energetic contest in the district over the nominations. The vacancies are caused by the fact that Judge Bradley of Steuben is retired by age, and the fact that the new Constitution makes provision for an additional Justice in this district.

There are several candidates in the field—or at least have been. It is reported that some of them have deemed it more prudent not to push their canvass too far this time, but to wait for the next opening on the bench, when Justice C. C. Wright of Cayuga retires. There is one candidate, however, whose prospects for nomination seem certain, and that is James S. Dunwell of Lyons, Wayne County. He is the only one so far who has had delegates instructed for him; he has the solid delegation of Wayne, and that fact retires one who had threatened opposition in the person of Henry R. Durfee of Palmyra.

Another prominent candidate is Edwin A. Nash, Judge of Livingston County. It has been reported that there is a deal between Dunwell and Nash, whereby the are to deliver to each other their respective delegates. Mr. Dunwell is also sure of the support of Ontario County, in return for the recent work of Wayne County in supporting John Raines for renomination for Senator, even against the wish and work of Lieut. Gov. Saxton. In fact, there had been an understanding between Dunwell and Raines, whereby they were to exchange the support of their counties in the contests for their respective offices. It was this prearranged plan, no doubt, that defeated Mr. Saxton in his open antagonism to Senator Raines.

Yates County has a candidate, or a possible one, in County Judge Hanford Struble. Judge Struble is just completing his twelfth year of service in his present office. He is President of the Yates County National Bank of Penn Yan, and, in addition, has an extensive law practice. He will not be a candidate for re-election as County Judge this Fall. Yates can present a strong claim for the Supreme Court Judgeship, as the county has not had a representative in the higher court since Judge Wells died, in 1885. For some, Judge Struble is considered a formidable candidate.

Charles A. Hawley of Seneca is also among the possibilities, and by some is regarded as among the probabilities. It is thought there may be an affiliation between Seneca and Cayuga Counties in his behalf, since Assemblyman Benjamin M. Wilcox of Auburn is seeking the Senatorship, and another case of trading of delegates as a result. But there has been manifested within the last few days an opposition from the Platt faction against Assemblyman Wilcox's candidacy for the Senatorship, whereby the Platt men, it is said, are to try to break the combination.

Another candidate is County Judge Charles Robinson of Steuben. How formidable a one he will be remains to be seen. It is thought, though, that he will not poll a strong vote, probably receiving the six Steuben votes on the first ballot as a compliment.

The Dunwell-Nash combination has all along been regarded as the most likely one to pull through, but in their programme they were both said to be depending on the votes of Monroe County, not believing that Monroe would seriously put forward a candidate. Now, however, there is an obstacle in the candidacy of Nathaniel Foote of Rochester.

It was thought he might be a candidate in name only, as many imagined that Monroe County would consider itself somewhat under obligations to Wayne, from the fact that Wayne County was the first last year to declare for Justice Werner of this city and to instruct its delegates at a critical time for the Monroe County man. But this geographical distribution of the offices and consequent obligations will evidently not cut a serious figure in Monroe County; for, notwithstanding the fact that Monroe already has two Justices in Werner and Davy, a bold stand is evidently going to be made for a third, not for the sake of any particular candidate, but on the ground that the business of the courts of the district is centred here, and hence it is demanded.

Nathaniel Foote will be Monroe's candidate, and he will at least start off with Monroe's twelve delegates solid. Monroe County's claim to the nomination at this time is based on the following statistics:

By the census of 1892 the county had a population of 200,056, while the eastern counties of the district, which now have two Judges, have a population of only 186,338, and the southern counties, which have two Judges, have only 140,279. The surplus population of Monroe over that of the eastern counties is 13,718, while her surplus over that of the southern counties is 59,777. Moreover, the population of Monroe is increasing very rapidly. By the census of 1880 it had only a population of 144,905, which increased to 200,056 in 1892. During the same period every other county in the district lost population, except Steuben, which made a slight gain. Wayne fell from 51,701 in 1880 to 48,262 in 1892, Seneca from 29,279 to 26,542, Cayuga from 65,084 to 62,816, Ontario from 49,541 to 48,718, Livingston from 39,573 to 37,010, and Yates from 21,087 to 20,801; and Steuben, with the two cities of Corning and Hornellsville, increased from 77,585 to 82,468.

The new Justice of the Supreme Court is elected for the term of fourteen years. By the middle of that term the disproportion will have become still greater on account of the continued and increasing growth of the City of Rochester.

The amount of legal business transacted in Monroe County is probably as much as in all the others combined, and hence the necessity for more Justices. Furthermore all the special terms for the hearing of motions are held in the City of Rochester, occupying the last week of every month.

The question of salaries and proportionate amount contributed is also brought forward as an argument. The Judges' salaries are, of course, paid out of the State Treasury, and the County of Monroe paid to the State in taxes in 1894 $212,830.23, while the eastern counties of the district only paid $157,877.18, and those of the southern part, $101,124.97. Then, too, it is claimed that it is probable one of the two Judges now residing in Monroe will be appointed by the Governor upon the new appellate division of the Supreme Court for the fourth department, thus depriving Monroe County of the services of one of its Judges for the ordinary duties of a Supreme Court Judge.

There has been no talk of any Democratic candidates in the district, as it is a Republican one, there being but one Democratic county in it—Seneca. It is probable that the Democrats will indorse the Republican nominees, as this has been done frequently in the past, and was the case last year with Justices Werner and Rumsey. The Democrats of Monroe also join with their Republican friends and foes in desiring another Judge for the county, and have given public expression of this.

So, although the rest of the district is opposed to Monroe having three Judges, the indications point toward Monroe receiving its demands, and the consequent elevation of Nathaniel Foote, who is a well-known lawyer and party worker, and who was a member of the late Constitutional Convention.

Still Looking for Miss Clark.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 22.—John E. Sweet of Syracuse and J. N. Hayward of Oneida have been here in search of Miss Lucretia Clark, sister-in-law of Sweet, who disappeared from Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 9. Hayward says that the evening of Aug. 9 he was a passenger on a west-bound Central train, which reached here at 8:46. A man and a woman, who sat in the seat in front of him, got off here and went to Reilly's Hotel. When Hayward heard of Miss Clark's disappearance he notified Mr. Sweet. Reilly, who keeps the hotel, denied that any such persons visited his place. Mr. Sweet went home last evening, convinced that Hayward was on the wrong track. The police think Hayward is mistaken.

Her Ashes for Her Husband's Grave.

Mrs. Susanna Stoveken had original ideas regarding the disposition of her body after death.

Her will, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Office, directs her niece, Mrs. Emily Wehle, to have her body cremated, and then strew the ashes over the grave of her husband, Gustav Stoveken.

ORDERS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS

THE AMERICAN FLAG TO BE RAISED ON THE VESSELS HEREAFTER.

A Number of New Regulations Which Are Destined for the Good of the Treasury Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The American flag is to have a place on the revenue cutters, despite the remarkable prejudices of some of the older officers of that service, and contrary to a custom which, curiously enough, has survived for quite a hundred years. The cutters engaged in behalf of the Government, officered and manned by those in the employ of the public service, have hitherto displayed only an emblem of the Revenue Cutter Service. The National ensign has not appeared, even when the cutters were on official errands. Some of the older officers of the service, moreover, opposed any change which would place the American flag alongside the revenue emblem, an opposition borne of sentiment, however mistaken, which disliked the disturbance of the custom of a century.

The present head of the Revenue Marine Service, Capt. Shoemaker, explained the situation to both Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who has immediate control of the branch. Both officials promptly and heartily indorsed Capt. Shoemaker's proposition to display the National ensign at the main peak or flagstaff aft, on board of all vessels of the service. The revenue ensign prescribed by law will be borne at the foretruck as a distinguishing flag. Vessels on harbor duty will display both flags, the National ensign from the flagstaff and the revenue ensign from the pennant staff. Quarter boats when boarding will display the revenue ensign.

Capt. Shoemaker's order directing the exhibition of the National colors has met with great satisfaction generally in the service, and the Treasury Department has been the recipient of many letters of commendation from those who know of the patriotic action.

Since Capt. Shoemaker has been at the head of the Revenue Marine Service he has suggested to Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department some important changes in that branch which have been authorized without question. The wonder is that some of these changes were not made long ago. Important among the orders is one affecting enlistments, which are made more stringent as to age and moral qualifications than has been the case hitherto. The enlistments must now be for a term of three years with discharges on expiration of term, or for cause, such as physical disability, incorrigible conduct, habitual drunkenness, and crime. Hitherto men have been allowed to enlist for one year, and could be discharged at any time at the will of officers. Discharges now can not be made without authority of the Treasury Department.

There is also arranged an increase of monthly compensation of $1 for each five re-enlistments. Capt. Shoemaker in an order on the subject, says: "The 'please' or 'bettering one's condition' or 'at his own request,' or other, evincing a disposition to make a convenience of the service, will not be accepted as a sufficient reason for granting discharges to enlisted men or boys. Judicious government of vessels, tempered with good care and kind treatment, will make men contented and willing to serve out the term of enlistment, and all commanding officers will so govern their commands, and require officers to so conform as to make it an object to the men to serve continuously."

Some consideration is to be paid offending officers in the Revenue Cutter Service and an order has been approved by Assistant Secretary Hamlin which will be appreciated even by those who warrant criticism by seniors. The order is as follows:

Whenever a commanding or other superior officer shall feel it incumbent upon him in the discharge of his duty to rebuke an officer of inferior rank he shall call the offender to the cabin, or out of hearing of all other persons, and administer the rebuke in a private and gentlemanly manner. Any departure from this regulation will be met with the censure of the department. Nagging of juniors by seniors, by petty annoyances and fault finding in the performance of duty, or at any time; the employment of uncouth language in giving or enforcing commands, and other such unofficerlike conduct is hurtful and demoralizing to the morale and discipline of the service and strictly prohibited.

The moral tone of the service is to be maintained, and drunkenness on duty or elsewhere, to the scandal of the service, whether in the case of a commanding or a subordinate officer, will not be tolerated. Proof of such offense will hereafter be deemed ample cause for a summary dismissal of the offender.

In this service, as in the navy, it is unfortunate that some officers are tatt'lers, feeling that this method, while pointing out the faults of others, will be informant in the estimation of the authorities. Some of the revenue officers are not included in the terms of a third order which has been issued, but those who have made such an order necessary will appreciate the warning. The order is as follows:

Tale-bearing by subordinates to commanding and other officers in authority, whether orally or in writing, detrimental criticism of commanding officers by subordinates, or of subordinates by commanding officers, are undignified and unofficerlike and strictly forbidden. Commanding and other officers in authority are admonished that it is their imperative duty to discourage and discountenance these practices whenever and wherever they are found to exist.

The attention of the engineers of the service is called to the prevailing fault which custom has made inoffensive. It has been the practice of engineer officers to leave the cutter as soon as a port is reached, without regard to the repairs and overhauling which the machinery and boilers may need. Capt. Shoemaker has required that all work of this character shall be completed before the privileges of leave of absence from the vessel are availed of.

The service is to have a bugler, as in the navy, and signals are to be conveyed by this means. The bugler will receive $20 per month wages, and must be competent to sound all calls and play by note.

Another important order which will not be popular, but which will be conducive to the interest of the public service, is the prohibition that cutters must not be moored to wharves while in port, except when taking aboard fuel and other supplies, or for purposes of overhauling or making repairs. Of course, if climatic conditions or emergencies of any kind require a cruising vessel to be moored to a wharf, authority to seek such refuge is given the commanding officer. Vessels employed upon harbor service and on the great lakes in Winter quarters are excepted from these requirements. This will prevent the aimless and constant running ashore without rhyme or reason which has been such a distinguishing and disagreeable feature on board revenue cutters.

The changes which have been made will result in a more efficient performance of the important duties which devolve upon the Revenue Marine Service, which, apparently, have been sadly neglected by those in authority in times past.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Germanic from Liverpool.

A.—W. R. Adams, Mrs. Adams, R. D. Adams, Col. W. J. Alt, G. Alt, A. Van Arnim, T. J. Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, D. Ashworth, A. B. Aylesworth.—B.—F. J. Badger, Miss A. J. Barnard, Charles Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Miss A. Barton, Lawrence Bastable, W. M. Bastable, J. Beckett, the Rev. P. H. Beecham, R. Begg, James Bell, Miss Bentley, Miss M. W. Bishop, J. S. Bollard, Mrs. J. T. Borch, S. A. Borden, Mrs. Borden, the Rev. A. H. Bradford, Miss Bradford, Miss S. M. Brayton, Miss M. Brigham, Miss Frances Bunn, E. R. Burpee.—C.—A. B. Chapman, M. B. Church, Robert Collinge, Mrs. T. L. Comstock, the Rev. M. J. Coughlin, Master Cowan, Mrs. Cowan, Dr.—the Rev. F. Daly, the Rev. W. H. Darcy, F. F. Davies, Miss A. M. Davies, Mrs. Deverell, H. D. Dickinson, Joseph Dickson, Joseph Dickson, Jr., W. Milne Donald, W. H. Donald, N. H. Donald, T. J. Dunn, Miss Dunn, J. Dyke, Mrs. Dyke.—E.—Mr. Eakins, O. Eisenlohr, Miss E. Eisenlohr.—F.—G. S. Fiddes, W. Fletcher, R. Filnsch, Dr. S. F. Forbes, R. W. Francis, Mrs. W. Freeland, H. Frowde.—G.—Mrs. Gardner F. W. Gates, Gordon Gates, Miss Clara Gates, Miss Ella Gernon, Hugh Glenn, Mrs. Glenn, Miss Glenn, Miss Gooch, Brent Good, Miss Kate H. Good, Mrs. A. W. Grant, Miss L. Grant.—H.—Mrs. Haldeman, Miss Haldeman, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. S. J. Hassett, Miss Hayward, C. S. Hoare, J. Holden, T. Holford, Mrs. Holford, R. H. Hooper, W. F. Hooper, M. Hooper, Percy W. Hoyle, Mrs. Hoyle, Arthur Hubbard.—I.—Dr. R. F. Ives.—J.—Miss E. St. John, W. R. Johnston, Miss Johnson.—K.—W. De C. Kessler, G. E. Kissel.—L.—C. J. Lavery, P. W. Lawler, H. A. Lemonius, Mrs. Lemonius, P. W. Lynch.—M.—W. McKean, W. Douglas McKenzie, Mrs. McKenzie, the Rev. M. A. McManus, W. E. Meats, Mrs. Meats, the Rev. W. B. Meenan, Miss G. Merrill, E. Mickleborough, J. Mickleborough, W. E. Miller, Capt. A. W. Money, George Morton, G. H. Muntz.—O.—J. B. Oilman, J. N. O'Neill, Mrs. J. N. O'Neill, Miss D. O'Neill, A. E. Orr, Mrs. Orr, W. Overton.—P.—Mrs. H. Parke, W. H. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Annie Pearson, Miss J. Poels.—Q.—Miss A. E. Quimby.—R.—W. R. Riddell, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. T. W. Ripley, W. R. Robb, Miss F. A. Root, Miss S. A. Root.—S.—R. J. Sefton, G. Shaffer, Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon, F. J. Sherwood, W. Simpson, D. Spencer, F. A. Spencer, Otto Stalmann, P. B. Steele, S. N. Stirling, Mrs. Stirling.—T.—F. J. Tautz, E. Taylor, J. Thomas, N. A. Thompson, F. B. Tipton, J. B. Towell, Cap

Friday
August 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Market Devoid of Features—Sales Few and of Small Importance.

The sale is reported by J. Edgar Leaycraft for Oscar Duryea of the plot 50 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to Justice Charles N. Taintor, and for Washington Wilson of the lot on One Hundred and First Street, north side, 400 feet west of First Avenue, to Pincus Lowenfeld, for about $4,000.

In the auction branch of the market William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, the four-story brownstone dwelling and lot, 20 by 100.5, 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, to Anna M. Quicke, the plaintiff, for $25,800.

To-day Mr. Kennelly will offer in foreclosure the property 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 437 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.5, a four-story brownstone dwelling. John H. Judge is the referee. Due on judgment, $24,150. This sale was adjourned from Tuesday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 144.11 feet south of Orchard Street, three-story brick tenement, by Patrick Mescall of 73 West Ninety-ninth Street; cost, $5,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, about opposite One Hundred and Seventieth Street, five-story brick store and tenement, by Charles F. Jenne of 827 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 685 East, four-story brick tenement, by Bridget Carroll of 175 East Seventy-fourth Street; cost, $11,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, 139 East, three-story brick stable, by C. T. Yerkes of Hotel Netherland; cost, $15,000.

Congress Street, 2½ and 3, six-story brick stable and storage for wagons, by Francis Leggett of 4 West Thirty-third Street; cost, $75,000.

Columbus Avenue, 129, by Albert Crane, executor of Thomas Crane estate, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $225.

ALTERATIONS.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 421 East, by Robert Walsh, to a four-story brick dwelling and workshop; cost, $300.

Hancock Street, 33, by E. N. Low, to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Pearl Street, 281, by estate of B. D. Stewart, to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $500.

Twenty-fifth Street, 136 East, by Frank Lugar, to a three-story brick stable and two-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Bowery, 340, by Ignazio Mercandante, to a four-story and two-story extension brick lodging house; cost, $800.

Spring Street, 49 and 51, by Mrs. Nicolini, to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $110.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

CHRYSTIE ST, 84; Joseph Wittner and wife to Emanuel Glauber..... $1

ALLEN ST, w s, 100 ft s of Rivington, map of James Delancy, 10th Ward, Philipine C. Wisendanger to Moses Arndtstein.. 24,000

ALLEN ST, w s, Lot 748, same map; John Frankenheimer, referee, to Philipine C. Wisendanger..... 3,200

WILLIAM ST, 225; Mathilda M. Heppenheimer and others, executors, &c., of Edward A. Heppenheimer, to Ernest J. Heppenheimer..... 1

CHERRY ST, 230; Kutner and wife to Herman Wertheim, ex property.. 1

CHERRY ST, 232 to 236; Morris Levy and wife to same, ex property..... 1

BROOME ST, 114, also 22 Willett St; Hani Ascher to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Solomon Kutner, ex property..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Wertheim and wife to Solomon Kutner..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Hani Ascher.. 1

COLUMBIA ST, 79; same to Morris Levy, ex property..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; the Bowery Bank of New-York to Herman Wertheim.... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin F. Beekman and wife to the Bowery Bank of New-York..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 225; Amelia Cohn to Abraham Cohn..... 1

28TH ST, n s, 63.7 ft w of 3d Av, 56.5x 99.4; Mary Jones to Susan Jones..... 1,000

14TH ST, n s, 256.8 ft e of 2d Av, 23.1x 103.3; James J. Hill and wife to Joseph M. Adrian..... 1

36TH ST, n s, Lot 858, map of property of Ellen E. Ward, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.3; Matthew Raftery and wife to William Raftery..... 22,000

9,000

4TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.4; Wilhelmina Elting and others to Peter J. Ryan..... 1

51,250

84TH ST, 167 East; Cecilia Tobin to Henry Erdman..... 1

Lappine to

100

4STH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Simon Klingler to Elizabeth Klingler, part..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9 x--; John Frankenheimer, referee, to Philipine C. Wisendanger..... 1

8,000

CROSBY AV, s s w corner of Samuel St, 123.4x26.9x48.2x26.1x30.10; Mary E. Monaghan to Oliver C. and Charles A. Smith.

6,500

HOLLY ST, s s, 224.4 ft w of city line, 80x100, and other property; James P. Pauling to Annie Norton..... 1

LOT 135, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; John F. Johnston and wife to Minnie T. Sharkey..... 225

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, 2, and other property and lands under water; Constance E. Wirth and another to Frederick C. Train, trustee..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 361.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; William Lyman and wife to Louis Davidson..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110; Solomon D. Cohen to Margaret Sands..... 31,000

116TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; Napoleon T. Allen and wife to Mary Delehanty..... 8,250

133D ST, 39 and 32 West; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Philipine C. Wisendanger..... 50,000

130TH ST, 49 West; Leonard Hyams to Mary A. O'Reilly..... 18,500

102D ST, 175 West; Ruth Stone to Sara L. Stone..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Stone and wife to Ruth Stone..... 1

139TH ST, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 225x 99.11; Edwin A. Dobbins to Philip A. Schindler..... 25,200

SAME PROPERTY; Philip A. Schindler to Michael A. Corrigan..... 1

152D ST, 594 West; Ward Wheeler and wife to George R. Smith and Edgar M. Barber..... 1

PIKE ST, w s, 50 ft s of Madison St, 25x 86; Bernard Ratkowsky and wife to Otto Wagner..... 1

NEW ST, 18, George G. Ward and wife to Commercial Cable Building Company... 240,000

BROOME ST, 20, 22½, and 24 and 22 New St; Jefferson M. Levy to same..... 885,700

STANTON ST, 163; Philip Bouton and wife to Hyman Israel..... 34,000

50TH ST, 128 West; William Buhler to William Rathjen..... 1

50TH ST, 130 to 136 West; Jesse C. Bennett and Abraham M. Graff to Eva P. Graff, all title..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2; Edwin D. Graff to same.. 1

91ST ST, 140 West; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Marie Schussler..... 1

113TH ST, 237 East; Margaret McEntee, and others, to Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn.. $1

Recorded Leases.

BIRD, Joseph, trustee of J. J. Appleby to Henry Meissner; 154 Eldridge St, 2 9-12 years..... $900

GEORGE, Lucas, to Becker Bros; store, &c., 1,365 Lexington Av, 9 years..... 300

McGUIRE, Bernard, to Peterson & Armstrong, 1,081 1st Av, 7 years..... $2,700 3,000

MOORE, John, to Andrew Westin; 83 and 85 Cherry St, 3 years..... 960

PFLUGHAUPT, Adolph, to Herman Eilers, 200½ West 67th St, 3 years.. 400

REINHART & BLUME, to Casper Shoepf; store, &c., 534 East 54th St, 5 years.... 726

SIMON, John R. to Elmer M. Meyer; basement, &c., 86 Ann St, 3¾ years, $660 and..... 720

WIENER, Joseph, to John and Michael McMurray; 1,210 1st Av, 4½ years..$1,080 1,200

WIERSCH, Louis, to Edward Freund; store 476 3d Av, 9 11-12 years $1,000 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to E. P. Schell and others, executors; w s of Allen St, Lot 748, map of James Delancey, 5 years..$16,000

ASCHER, Hani, to Herman Wertheim; 114 Broome St and 22 Willett St, 3 years..... 6,000

BURMEISTER, Samuel, to Esther Alexander; Lot 9, Block 440, map of Charlotte F. Trowbridge part of Fox estate, demand..... 1,500

DELEHANTY, Mary, to Thomas Murphy; s s of 116th St, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 8,500

DELLAC, Marcellin F., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 50 ft s of 113th St, 1 year..... 7,000

EGERTON, Herbert, to George M. Smith; s s of 114th St, 105 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 4,000

HAVEMEYER, Theodore A., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 537 5th Av, 5 years..... 115,000

HEPPENHEIMER, Frederick C., and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 225 and 227 William St, 3 years..... 180,000

HOULIHAN, Edward, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Lebanon St, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 1 year..... 1,000

HEATHER, George, and another to Carl Bennett; e s of Nathalie Av, Lots 7, 8, and 9, map of Anthony estate, installments..... 8,000

KEYS, William E., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121 West 77th St, 5 years..... 15,000

KLINGER, Elizabetha, to Walburga Horn and others, administrators; s s of 48th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years... 12,000

KUTNER, Solomon, to Morris Levy; 22 Willett St and 114 Broome St, 1 year.. 2,000

LEVY, Nathan, to Hannah Levy; n s of 80th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 8,000

LIVINGSTON, John W., and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 88th St, 202 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 1,000

McWALTERS, Mary, to Nathaniel A. McBride; n s of 98th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 2,500

MOLONEY, Thomas, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 133d St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MITCHELL, Carrie, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of Watts St, about 228.6 ft e of Hudson St, 5 years..... 4,000

MOSES, Rosa, and another to Louise Hartung; 412 East 84th St, installments. 2,750

PEBLER, Charles, and wife to Christian Speck; 224 Stanton St, 3 years..... 5,000

PRATT, Oliver A., and another to Mary E. Monaghan; s w corner of Crotona Av and Samuel St, 3 years..... 5,000

RAFTERY, William, to E. W. Burke; n s of 36th St, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years. 2,000

REGAN, John, and others to J. F. Pease; 11 Elizabeth St, 3 years..... 18,000

RYAN, Peter J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 44th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year... 28,000

SMITH, John B., and wife to R. W. Stuart; n s of 62d St, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 40,000

STEINHARDT, Benjamin, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of 3d Av and 170th St, 1 year..... 13,000

SANDERS, Margaret, to S. D. Cohen; Madison Av, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, demand..... 5,500

SMITH, George R., and another to Ward Wheeler; 594 West 152d St, installments..... 3,700

SCHUSSLER, Marie, to F. W. Sauer; 140 West 91st St, 3 years..... 8,000

SANDERS, Margaret, to Solomon D. Cohen; Madison Av, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 1 year..... 12,749

SAME to S. D. Cohen; Madison Av, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 1 year..... 24,000

SCHINDLER, Philip A., to E. A. Dobbins; 139th St, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 9,200

VERNON, T. Alfred, and others, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22 to 26 Reade St, 3 years..... 85,000

WILLIAMS, John M., and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, City of New-York; West Houston St, s w corner of Congress St, 5 years..... 28,000

WERTHEIM, Herman, and another to Morris Levy; 232 to 236 Cherry St, 1 year..... 16,500

WINDSOR, Emily, to Maria Scriber; 1234 St, s s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 3,500

WARD, Mary F., and another to Arthur Gorsch; Lots 301 and 302, map of McGraw estate..... 3,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALDRICH, Spencer, to the Lawyers' Surety Company..... $1

COHEN, Max, to Selina C. Berry..... 3,000

GRAFF, Eva P., to J. C. Bennett..... 1,500

JENCKS, Francis M., to F. P. Furnald. 1

KOEHLER, Edward, to Bernheimer & Schmid..... 1

LOCKWOOD, John E., trustee, to Theodore H. Silkman and another, executors, (five assignments)..... 14,685

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to G. R. Waldo..... 1

PUTNAM, Tarrant, trustee, to Tarrant Putnam..... 1

PUTNAM, Clifford, and another, executors, to same..... 1

SMITH, John B. to R. W. Stuart..... 2,700

THE STATE BANK to Herman Wertheim..... 1

WERTHEIM, Herman, to the Bowery Bank of New-York, (two assignments). 2

WOOLSEY, Charles W., and another, executors, to Charles W. Woolsey, guardian..... 25,500

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to L. W. Churchill and others, trustees..... 1

Lis Pendens.

120TH ST and 7th Av, n w corner, 125x100.11; 1st Av, w s, entire front between 95th and 96th Sts; David Leavitt against Francis A. Thane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

58TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 200 ft front; Maximilian Lewinson against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

EARLE AV, e s, 174.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 38 ft front; Ann C. Brown and others against Frederick Rohr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV, e s, 45.5 ft n of 60th St, 20 ft front; William Ahlborn against Mathilde Gensburg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

10TH ST, e s, 266.8 ft n of Avenue B, 133.4 ft front, Unionport; Frederick Strube against German Odd Fellows' Home Association, owners; August Hensinger, contractor..... $1,215

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Roehner against same..... 68

98TH ST, 140 and 142 West; L. Christman against Richard W. Hawkes, owner and contractor..... 187

34TH ST, 145 and 147; Siemens and Halske Electric Company against Koster, Bail & Co., owners; Electrical Construction and Supply Company, contractors..... 1,832

80TH ST, 226 East; Andrew Brose against Ellen Eagan, owner; Jacob Reid, Philip Jaeger, Francis Eckenroth, and Henry G. Eckenroth, contractors..... 6,971

THE INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

Less than One-third of the Claims for Its Return Yet Passed On.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Less than one-third of the claims for the return of the $77,000 income tax paid in by about 1,400 persons, firms, and corporations, have been passed through the Auditor's office of the Treasury. There is no delay in that office, but there is with the people who have so far neglected to file their claims with Collectors of Internal Revenue.

It is stated that probably one-third of those who paid the income tax did so that they might hurry over to Europe, and desired to comply with the law before their departure. Most of these have not returned yet.

The Treasury Department is represented as anxious to close up the income tax matter, and officials are rather surprised at the remissness of those who paid, in not filing their claims for its return.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—William H. Griffing, Edward B. Griffing, and Edward P. Bellows, composing the firm of H. B. Griffing's Sons & Co., which deals in farm implements and fertilizers at 70 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph H. Farrington, giving preferences as follows: Elsie H. Griffing, $5,763; Annie E. V. W. Griffing, $625; Agnes E. Griffing, $450.

—An execution for $5,225 has been received by the Sheriff against Cornelius Van Cott, formerly Postmaster, in favor of Max Toklas, the amount due on a note made on April 1, payable in forty-five days, which was indorsed by J. Grattan Mac Mahon and Sanford Simons. The matter, it is said, is in connection with the affairs of the Piqua Club Association.

—An assignment of the People's Savings and Loan Association of Minneapolis was made yesterday to J. Bishop. The liabilities are estimated at $166,800, and assets, $170,000. The association lost $9,000 in a bank failure two years ago, and the assignment is an indirect result.

—Deputy Sheriff Heimberger yesterday took possession of the store of the William Loft Company of 54 Barclay Street, on an attachment for $736, in favor of Frank G. Hall. The candy factory of the company is in Jersey City.

—Bernard J. Deiras has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George M. Knight, liquor dealer at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, on the application of Harry Held.

—Francis E. Parker has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for J. Temple Grayson of 33 Wall Street, on the application of William H. Sealch.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $6,285 against Charles F. Kindred in favor of W. R. Montgomery on a judgment obtained in Kings County.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New-York Steam Blower Company, to manufacture Crozier Steam Jet Blowers, in New-York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Albert F. Hochstadter, Edward S. Myers, Harry G. Hochstadter, Louis B. Hausman, and Joseph Jacobson of New-York City.

The Hall Pharmical Company, to manufacture proprietary medicines from prescriptions of the late Dr. Barton Warren Hall, in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Mildred A. Hall, Mary A. Maneely of New-York City, and Lillian Hall of Boston.

The Columbia Hotel Supply Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Henry F. Haggerty, Joseph A. Kens, William Hughes of Brooklyn, and others.

The Leroy Power and Milling Company of Leroy, Genesee County, to do a general grain and milling business; capital, $65,000. Directors—Charles F. Prentice, D. C. Howard Prentice, Calvin N. Keeney, John P. Sampson, and William F. Huyck of Leroy.

The Leroy Hydraulic Electric Company, to manufacture and supply electricity in Leroy; capital, $25,000. Same Directors as preceding company.

Dounce & Co., Incorporated, of Elmira, to carry on a wholesale and retail coal and wood business; capital, $1,000. Directors—A. C. Dounce, Erwin J. Baldwin, and Francis E. Baldwin of Elmira.

The International Feather and Down Company of Brooklyn, to import feathers and manufacture feather beds and like articles; capital, $80,000. Directors—Napoleon Dubrul of Cincinnati, Cyriac and Ernest A. Dubrul of New-York City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices, with a Better Speculative Demand.

WEST LOWER AND CABLES EASIER

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Weak —Cotton Active—Coffee Easier.

Grain was higher early with the West, but reacted later with Europe and the West, with free local realizing, while speculators had more interest in the trading and foreign houses bought freely at the close. Provisions continued to decline, and had little attention. Cotton was active and unsettled, and closed easier. Coffee was lower and more active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... 67 @ 67¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.... 25½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 43¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....$3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.35 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.... 17 @ 20
Pork, mess.....11.25 @11.75
Lard, Western steam..... @ 6.40
Beef, family..... 9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 19½@ 20
Sugar, granulated..... 4 3-16@ 4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new.... 7½@ 8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 12.25 @ ..
Lead..... 3.50 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were irregular and unsettled, with a more active trade, and a lower close. Opening firm at an advance of ⅝@⅝c with the West, but reacting 1¼@1⅜c on lower cables, easier West, free local realizing, and following corn, with the close weak at ¼@½c decline. Spot was more active at ½c decline. Sales, 96,000 bushels, all for export, including 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels new red Winter at ½c over September, delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅜@1⅝c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 68⅝c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 71¾c....Clearances hence, 76,316 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 201,362 bushels; receipts, 71,850 bushels; on Atlantic ports, 122,413 bushels; in the interior, 418,937 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, following the Western markets, and influenced by increased receipts, fine weather, and free local liquidation. Spot was fairly active on export account, with prices weaker. Sales, 328,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 224,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2⅝@3½c over September, free on board, afloat, as to delivery; 24,000 bushels do at 2¾c over September, free on board; 24,000 bushels do at 44@44½c, free on board, steamers Oct. 3 and Nov. 9; 40,000 bushels do at 2c over September, free on board, steamer Aug. 31, and 16,000 bushels do, on private terms, free on board....Receipts, 161,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 246,300 bushels; in the interior, 313,362 bushels....Clearances hence, 169,675 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 291,308 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with prices unchanged to ¼c down....Spot were ¼@½c lower, and in moderate demand. Sales, 42,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28@29½c for 12,000 bushels, new and old; No. 3 white at 26@26½c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped 30c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@26c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c; rejected white, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 27c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 25@34c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 20,400 bushels; exports, 95,549 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@	67½
September	2,570,000	67 @68⅜	67⅜
October	70,000	67¾@68	67¾
December	2,705,000	69 @70⅜	69¼
May	310,000	72 11-16@73⅞	73⅛
Total	5,655,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	260,000	41½@42⅝	41¾
October	200,000	41 @42	41⅝
November	30,000	40⅞@41⅜	40⅞
December	105,000	37⅝@38¼	38⅛
May	120,000	37⅜@37¾	37⅜
Total	715,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@	25
September	.....	@	24½
October	.....	@	24
May	10,000	27 @27½	27
No. 2 White—			
October	.....	@	26
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were rather urgent at easier prices, but buyers refused to take hold, and trading was light. Sales, 7,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 1,000 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clear, 250 bbls straights, and 1,000 bbls flour, at quotations; 2,750 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.75, 550 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.60, and 100 bbls Winter clear at $3.25@$3.35....Arrivals, 7,416 bbls and 10,804 sacks; exports, 5,041 bbls and 10,073 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 19,457 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.40
Supers	2.50@ ..
No. 2	2.80@ 2.90
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.25@ 3.40
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.75@ ..
Patents	3.80@ 3.80
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90
City straights	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	3.90@ 4.15
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.15
City fine	@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ..	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	2.30@$2.55	$2.80@$2.90
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$3; fancy, $3.25@ ..

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.70@$2.90; white do, $3@$3.20; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $2@$2.25; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.05@$1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.30@$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 56c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was no business outside of small lots. In job lots prices were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED OIL—There was no sign of improvement in demand for prime yellow, which was without substantial market price; quoted nominally about 26¾@26⅞c, although some lots were held practically off the market. There was a little demand for good off-grade yellow, in part for England, and 1,300 bbls sold at 25⅝c. The general position of the market continued unsettled and dull. COCOANUT OIL was in slow demand and rather nominal; Cochin quoted at 5⅜@5½c, and Ceylon at 4¼@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate jobbing inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 52c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was about steady in price; quoted at 50c, nominal, for American, 52c for Calcutta, and 53c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—$1.25 is the quotation for oil here at Oil City, and by the Standard Oil Company to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The pressure to lower prices continued. The close showed near the inside figures of the day, or 20@25c decline on pork, 10 points on lard, and 10@12 points on bacon. Larger receipts of hogs and a further decline for grain brought about the weak feeling. The export demand was slack. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for the day as 16,000 head. The week's hog packing was 155,000 head; same time last year, 280,000 head.

LARD—There was a decline of 10 points at the West through the weakness in the hog market, and for grain, with slow demands at the West; August closed at 6c; September was at 6@6.10c, closing at 6c; October at 6.05@6.15c, closing at 6.05c; January at 6@6.10c, closing at 6c. Here there was a little more of a demand for cash at the decline, in part on export account; sales were 250 tcs cash at 6.42½c; 250 tcs at 6.40c, and 100 tcs of grade on private terms. City steam closed easy at 6.15c; sales of 50 tcs at the Refined continued dull; Continent at the South American at 7.25c; sales of 300 tcs for shipment on private terms. Compound lard was also quoted at 4¾@5⅛c as to quality.

PORK—The market here was slow and easy on the decline at the West of 20@25c, where larger supplies of hogs were impressing, as well as the easier tendency of grain. Nothing done here for export. Mess pork closed at $9.57 for August; September was at $9.55@9.80, closing at $9.57; October at $9.80, closing at $9.60; January at $10.60@10.70, and closing at $9.92. Quotations were: Mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short cut, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—The market for dressings at the West was at 10@12c, nominally, with a generally dull condition here for the West. August closed at $6; September was at $5.97½@$6.07½, closing at $6; October at $6.10, closing at $6.02½; January at $5.10, closing at $5.12@$5.15.

SMOKED MEATS—For hams meats prices were rather in favor of buyers, with moderate distribution, but city meats were firmly held, and were under rather more of a demand from the mining districts. City pickled hams, 8½c asked; pickled bellies, 7½c asked; pickled shoulders, 5½c asked; pickled hams, 9½c average, 10-lb average. Western pickled bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9½c for 14 to 16 lb average, and 9¾@9¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, 5¾c.

BEEF—The shippers to the West were taking moderate quantities, with no English demand, but there was a steady demand for tierced India mess; prices generally well supported. Quotations: Packet, $10@$10.50 in tierces, at $12@$13; family, $12@$13; extra mess, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, $16.50@$17 for best grade, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Continued in good condition of demand, at $15 at the West, and $16@$16.50.

HOGS—were rather easier in sympathy with the West, 54,329 head; same week last year, 54,329 head; same week, 1893, 47,479 head. Receipts—Cleveland, 1,500 head; Cincinnati, 5,000 head; Chicago, 16,000 head; Omaha, 4,000 head; Kansas City, 2,000 head; Louisville, 1,000 head; Indianapolis, 3,000 head; Cleveland, 1,500 head; Milwaukee, 1,000 head; St. Louis, 4,000 head; Kansas City—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.55. Cleveland—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $4.60@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.60@$4.80. Omaha—Receipts were at 4¾c for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, and 5¾c for 120 lb for pigs.

TALLOW—There have been no sales of city hogsheads over 4¾c, but that price has been further bid, while most of the melters were unwilling to sell. The prevailed, with the even stronger for country, in tierces, though quoted, packages free, for Australian 5c was the with 5¼c asked.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was quiet, with small offerings; city was at 6¾c. Lard stearine an inactive market, with Western nominally 7¼c. Oleo oil at Rotterdam was at 46 florins for 250 lbs.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and lower with Europe, with free realizing by local longs, and the close steady at 5@10 points decline. Havre was steady at ½@¾f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@¾ pfennig less. Spot Rio was dull and easier, without sales. Options Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December 1,000 bags at 14.80c. Between 11 and 12 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 14.85c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.90c, 750 bags at 14.80; October, 1,000 bags at 14.90c, 500 bags at 14.95c, 1,250 bags at 15c; November, 250 bags at 14.80c, 750 bags at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.80c; December, 1,500 bags at 14.75c, 2,750 bags at 14.75c, 1,750 bags at 14.80c; March, 1,500 bags at 14.55c, 750 bags at 14.50c; total, 14,250 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 1,750 bags December for September; 5 points paid to exchange 800 bags December for September. Total for day, 19,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.65@14.75	12.35@12.45
February	14.60@14.70	12.25@12.35
March	14.55@14.65	12.25@12.30
April	14.50@14.60	12.15@12.20
May	14.40@14.50	12.15@12.20
August	14.80@14.90	14.75@14.95
September	14.90@14.95	14.20@14.25
October	14.65@14.80	14.00@14.05
November	14.50@14.90	12.85@12.90
December	14.80@14.85	12.65@12.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	297,810
Arrivals—Steamship Roman Prince, Rio	10,596
Arrivals—Steamship Roman Prince, Santos	9,692—19,288
Total	327,438
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,314
Total stock in New-York to-day	323,124
Total stock in Baltimore	60,350
Deliveries yesterday	418—59,941
Total stock in New-Orleans	27,419
Deliveries yesterday	574—26,845
	86,786
Total stock in United States	309,910
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 21	85,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 21	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 21	110,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	211,000
Total	520,910
Same time 1894	405,240

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@ ..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7|No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.90 above No. 7|No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7|No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7|No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7|No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7|No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7|No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7|No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7|No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7|No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27½	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Ceracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	18 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Scama	18½@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—

try dressed, and 4@6c for dressed grassers and buttermilk calves.—SALES.—J. P. NELSON—78 Western calves, 192 lb average, at $5.25 per 100 lb; 4 State veals, 171 lb, at $7.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—3 do veals, 115 lb, at $7.50; 2 grassers, 185 lb, at $3. HUME & MULLEN—13 veals, 152 lb, at $7; 4 do, 212 lb, at $6, 2 fed calves, 390 lb, at $3.50; 19 grassers 153 lb, at $2.65. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1 veal, 140 lb, at $5.50; 3 do, 110 lb, at $5; 62 grassers and buttermilk calves, 177 lb, at $3; 3 yearlings, 453 lb, at $2. D. McPHERSON & CO.—1 veal, 150 lb, at $7.25; 3 do, 150 lb, at $7. S. JUDD & CO.—67 grassers and buttermilk calves, 196 lb, at $3.25. S. SANDERS—2 veals, 115 lb, at $7; 1 do, 210 lb, at $4; 1 fed calf, 150 lb, at $3.50. NEWTON & CO.—6 veals, 138 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 210 lb, at $6.50; 1 do, 170 lb, at $6; 2 do, 120 lb, at $5; 2 fed calves, 155 lb, at $3.50; 4 grassers, 195 lb, at $3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 16½ cars, or 4,135 head, all for the market, and counting the stock unsold yesterday there were 28½ cars on sale. Sheep were selling with fair freedom at steady prices. Lambs under a good inquiry ruled firm, and good grades made a slight further advance. Six cars were left over at the close, about all sheep. Common to fair sheep sold at $1.50@$3 per 100 lb. Inferior to choice lambs, at $4@$5.75; culls at $2.50. Dressed mutton, quiet at 5@6c; dressed lambs firm at 8@10c; few choice, 10½c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—240 Michigan lambs, 64 lb average, at $5.40 per 100 lb; 177 Virginia do, 66 lb, at $5; 461 do, 62 lb, at $5; 177 do, 59 lb, at $4.80; 3 Virginia sheep, 106 lb, at $3; 50 do, 94 lb, at $2.50; 235 do, 87 lb, at $2.50; 64 do, 80 lb, at $2.50; 23 do, 81 lb, at $1.50. S. JUDD & CO.—107 Pennsylvania lambs, 64 lb, at $5.62½; 234 do, 69 lb, at $5.35; 107 Pennsylvania sheep, 124 lb, at $3; 218 Western do, 77 lb, at $2.62½. P. S. CASE—138 Jersey lambs, 71 lb, at $5.75. M. COLLINS—215 Ohio sheep, 84 lb, at $3; 506 do, 74 lb, at $2.25; 25 do, 91 lb, at $2; 271 do, 65 lb, at $1.50; 40 Virginia do, 91 lb, at $3; 125 Virginia lambs, culls, 49 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—177 Pennsylvania lambs, 61 lb, at $5; 93 State do, 82 lb, at $4.75; 23 State sheep, 87 lb, at $2.50; 49 do, 78 lb, at $2; 132 Ohio do, 82 lb, at $2.25; 270 do, 98 lb, at $2.15. NEWTON & CO.—299 Maryland lambs, 64 lb, at $5.50; 281 West Virginia do, 65 lb, at $5.62½; 257 do, 62 lb, at $5.20; 10 do, 63 lb, at $4; 8 West Virginia sheep, 97 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—137 State lambs, 59 lb, at $5.25; 56 State sheep, 84 lb, at $2.75; 41 do, 73 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—96 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5.62½; 99 do, 62 lb, at $5.25; 23 State sheep, 80 lb, at $3. D. HARRINGTON—130 Michigan lambs, 56 lb, at $4.87½; 179 Western sheep, 85 lb, at $3; 105 do, 91 lb, at $2.75; 51 do, 66 lb, at $1.75. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—92 State lambs, 59 lb, at $5; 20 do, 56 lb, at $4.50; 21 State sheep, 90 lb, at $3; 17 do, 101 lb, at $2.50; 15 do, 80 lb, at $2.

HOGS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 3,281 head. About 700 head on sale late yesterday and this morning. Market firm at $5.20@$5.50 for inferior to choice hogs.—SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—late yesterday, 17 State hogs, 114 lb average, at $5.30 per 100 lb; 35 do, 178 lb, at $5.25; 3 do, 230 lb, at $5. Also to-day, 130 Michigan grass pigs, 94 lb, at $5.12½. NEWTON & CO.—Maryland hogs, 137 State hogs, 137 lb, at $5.30; 11 do, 265 lb, at $5; 1 rough, 260 lb, at $4; 12 stags, 290 lb, at $3. A. W. LAMB—Late yesterday, 29 State hogs, 181 lb, at $5.45; 5 do, 184 lb, at $5.40; 1 do, 160 lb, at $5.50; 4 rough, 380 lb, at $4.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—Late yesterday; 45 State hogs, 107 lb, at $5.55; 58 do, 108 lb, at $5.55; 32 do, 200 lb, at $5.50. HUME & MULLEN—Late yesterday 9 State hogs, 129 lb, at $5.50; 8 do, 120 lb, at $5.50; 36 do, 133 lb, at $5.50; 1 do, 200 lb, at $5.30; 1 do, 200 lb, at $5.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—Late yesterday; 96 State hogs, 178 lb, at $5.45; 32 do, 190 lb, at $5.35; 1 do, 220 lb, at $5.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,068 head; total for week thus far, 10,886 head; for same time last week, 11,506 head; consigned through, 2,068 head; to New-York, 1,460 head; on sale, none; market opened with a dull, quiet feeling, but steady for good to choice grades; slow for others; closed with an easy feeling for all but good stock; veals active at $6.50@$7; light to good, $3.75@$6.25; heavy fed, $2.50@$3.50; grassers, $2@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,300 head; total for week thus far, 24,840 head; for same time last week, 26,080 head; consigned through, 2,050 head; to New-York, 1,500 head; on sale, 2,250 head; market opened 5@10c lower; quality only fair; closed firm; Yorkers, $5.30@$5.40; pigs, $5@$5.10; selected lights, $5.15@$5.20; mixed packers, $5@$5.15; good to choice mediums, $5@$5.10; good heavy, $4.95@$5; pigs dull at $4.50@$4.75; good heavy mess, $4.15@$4.25; roughs, $3.50@$4; stags, $3@$3.75; four decks of hogs, which arrived late, sold at $5.15. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,250 head; total for week thus far, 27,225 head; for same time last week, 24,800 head; consigned through, 1,250 head; to New-York, 2,250 head; on sale, 4,000 head; market opened active and higher for good grades of both kinds; closed firm, with about 1,000 choice to extra mixed sheep, $2.65@$3; common to good, $2.25@$2.60; culls and common, $1@$2; prime lambs, $5.20@$5.25; choice to good, $4.65@$5.15; light to fair, $4@$4.50; culls and common, $2.25@$3.85; export sheep, $5.25@$5.40; 40 head of wethers, $3.75@$4; one load of Canada lambs sold late at $5.35.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts very light; market about steady and at unchanged prices; prime, $5.20@$5.40; good, $4.40@$4.75; good, $4.25@$4.40; rough, $3@$3.50; bulls, good, $2.50@$3.50; fresh cows and stags, and cows, $1.50@$2.75; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts very light to-day; demand steady; market steady at unchanged prices; prime light, $5@$5.10; medium, $5@$5.10; heavy grades, $4.70@$4.80; common to fair Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80; roughs, $3.50@$4. Sheep—Receipts very light; about everything sold and the feeling is a little easier and the market steady; export, $3.90@$3.80; extra, $2.90@$3.10; good, $2.30@$2.70; fair, $1.40@$1.80; common, 50c@$1; Springs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,101 head; market dull and dragging in both native and Texas divisions; prices a shade lower; native steers, $2.90@$4.12½; cows, $1.60@$3; Texas steers, $3.15@$3.35; calves, $8@$8.12½. Hogs—Receipts, 3,087 head; market dull; prices 5c lower on light grades; heavy, $4.40@$4.70; mixed, $4@$4.60; light, $4.50@$4.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,482 head; market weak and 15c lower on all grades; natives, $2.50@$2.65; lambs, $3.50@$4.40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The receipts of cattle were liberal to-day. There was a good demand, however, and prices for best quality were firm, and 5@10c. higher; for poorer grades the market for steers was at unchanged prices. Hogs—Receipts were large, and, as the offerings exceeded the demand, there was a further decline of 10c. in prices. The receipts of sheep were large, but the demand was fairly good and prices were unchanged. Limbs were in greater supply than usual, and declined 15@25c.

CATTLE—Receipts, 13,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.85@$5.90; good to prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.40@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.65@$5.30; others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 22,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.35@$4.77½; common to choice assorted, $4.20@$4.87½; choice assorted, $4.80@$4.90; light, $4.45@$4.95; pigs, $2.10@$4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.60@$3.50; lambs, $2.85@$5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India, mess dull at 72s 6d; prime mess steady at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, at 57s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 43s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 43s 6d; short clear backs, about 18 to 20 lb, steady at 43s; long clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 36s; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 32s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 32s. Cheese—American, finest, spot, steady at 52s; colored, new, 52s. Cottonseed Oil Liverpool refined, steady at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 24s 6d. Resin—Common, steady at 4s 10½d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, dull at 5s 2d; No. 2 red, Spring, dull at 5s 5d. Flour—St. Louis, fancy, Winter, firm at 18s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 9d; August, steady at 3s 8¾d; September, steady at 3s 8¾d; October, steady at 3s 8¾d. Hops—At London, Pacific Coast, steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet at the advance; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 62-64@3 63-64d, value; August and September delivery, 3 62-64d, value; September and October delivery, 3 63-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 64 1-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 2-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 4-64@4 5-64d, value; February and March delivery, 3 6-64d, value; March and April delivery, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 9-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 10-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 22—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 9d@11s 9½d per cwt, for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 4½d; October-December, 9s 8½d.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 11-16c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 35 bales; exports to the Continent, 87 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 71,825 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 108 bales, (all new cotton;) exports coastwise, 543 bales; sales, 438 bales; stock, 9,476 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet, but firm; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 273 bales, (including 5 bales new cotton;) stock, 4,673 bales.

THE STENOGRAPHERS' CONVENTION

Annual Gathering of New-York State Shorthand Writers.

The members of the New-York State Association of Stenographers opened their twentieth annual convention at the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, yesterday morning. Prof. Norman B. Heffley occupied the chair, President George R. Bishop being absent.

The financial condition of the association was shown by the report of Kendrick C. Child, the Secretary, to be excellent.

After electing twenty new members, twelve of whom belong in this city, and transacting other routine business, Francis H. Hemperley of Philadelphia was introduced and delivered a short address on "Proficiency in Stenography."

The other speakers were Oliver McEwen of London, and, at the afternoon session, N. P. Hadley, E. B. Dickenson of Brooklyn, Miss Sarah A. Moor of Elmira, S. C. Rogers of Troy, and W. L. Mason, whose subject was "Phonography in Schools."

The members dined at Coney Island last night, and the convention will resume its business session this forenoon.

A CHILD-WIFE'S ANNULMENT SUIT

Grace Negus Married C. G. Terry When She Was Only Fourteen Years Old—Kept the Secret a Year.

Mrs. Grace T. Terry was married when she was fourteen years old, and her husband, Charles G. Terry, was only eighteen years old. This was in November, 1892, but they have never lived together.

Through her mother, the young wife now sues in the Court of Common Pleas to have her marriage annulled, on the ground that she was too young at the time of her marriage to Terry to understand fully what she was doing.

Terry is at present a clerk in the Custom House. Mrs. Terry was formerly Grace Negus of Brooklyn. She lived with her mother, Mrs. Eveline Negus, at 134 Waverly Avenue, and one evening young Terry called at her house and suggested that they go out and get married.

The proposition seemed a very simple one, and had the merit of novelty. So the young people, accompanied by Charles H. Burt and Ida D. Negus, a sister of Mrs. Terry, proceeded to the house of the Rev. Dr. Hugh McGuire, at 82 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn. The clergyman apparently saw nothing wrong in uniting in marriage a girl and boy, and performed the ceremony. Afterward the bride returned to her home and the bridegroom to his.

Mrs. Negus, the mother, learned nothing of the marriage for over a year. Then she almost fainted from the shock, and for a long time she could not make up her mind what to do. Fearing the scandal of publicity. Finally, after two years of discussion, it was decided to bring the suit for an annulment.

The matter was submitted yesterday to Judge Giegerich, in Common Pleas, Chambers, without opposition. He reserved decision.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS.

Decision in a Robbery Case by the Common Pleas, General Term.

A decision of considerable interest to travelers and persons living in hotels was handed down yesterday by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Giegerich writing the opinion.

The case was an appeal from a judgment obtained in the Fourth District Court in an action to hold the proprietor of the Broadway Central Hotel liable for goods stolen from a guest's room.

Joseph Miroy, an English salesman, came from London last Winter with some valuable samples and stopped at the Broadway Central Hotel. His first acquaintance was a man named Roberts, who was stopping at the hotel, and who pretended to be a salesman. Roberts gained the confidence of Miroy, was in his room a number of times, and examined the samples that he had.

One day, during the absence of Miroy from the hotel, Roberts inquired of the chamebrmaid if "his friend" had gone out, and said that some of his samples were in Miroy's room, and he wanted to get them. The chambermaid let him in. Upon the return of Miroy to the hotel in the evening his samples were missing. Roberts was also missing, having left an unpaid hotel bill.

Miroy demanded redress from the hotel proprietor, but he refused to do anything, as Roberts had been seen in Miroy's company and they were looked upon as friends. Miroy has to hurry back to England, so he assigned his claim against the hotel, and his assignee brought suit to recover the value of the samples, estimated to be worth about $100. The case was tried in the Fourth District Court and a judgment was rendered in favor of the hotel proprietor.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas reverses the judgment of the lower court, holding that the action of the chambermaid in allowing Roberts to enter the room of Miroy, without any authority on the part of Miroy, was unjustified and unlawful, and that the hotel proprietor is liable for her action. The Court says:

"If servants or other employes of a hotel are allowed to admit, upon any pretext, persons to enter a room occupied by a guest, in the absence of the latter, then there will be no protection whatever to property that may be in the room."

It was said yesterday that Tilly Haynes, proprietor of the Broadway Central, will appeal from the General Term decision, in order to have the question of hotel keepers' liability put at rest like the one tried passed on by the Court of final resort.

HARD WORK TO GET HER ALIMONY.

A Receiver for John Graham Appointed to See to His Wife's Interests.

The matrimonial litigation of John Graham, the wealthy retired blacksmith, has taken a new turn.

Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Eugene Durnin receiver of Mr. Graham's personal property and also the rents and profits of his real estate. The purpose of the receivership is to apply the income of any property which Mr. Graham may have, or which may be found to belong to him, toward the payment of the $4,000 yearly alimony which was awarded to his wife, Mrs. Theresa C. Graham, who obtained a decree of separation from Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court on the ground of desertion.

Mr. Graham, who is seventy-three years old, left his wife a few months after his marriage, and went to live with his daughter by a former marriage. The daughter's influence is said to have been the cause of the separation. He also transferred real estate worth several hundred thousand dollars to his daughter, and left his wife penniless.

Justice Lawrence held that the only purpose of this transfer of the property was to avoid the payment of alimony to the wife. The receiver will now have to prosecute actions to set aside the transfers of real estate, and will have a vigorous fight to get the amount of alimony which has been granted to Mrs. Graham. Some lively times are expected.

FLETCHER HARPER'S TRUST FUND.

Action for a Construction of His Will —Receivership for Certain Property.

Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court has appointed William C. Cammann receiver of the property at 14 West Twenty-second Street, and also of the country seat at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, which formerly belonged to the late Fletcher Harper of Harper Brothers.

The receiver is appointed in an action which has been brought by John W. Harper, as trustee of the will of Fletcher Harper, for a construction of the latter's will, and an adjudication by the court as to the disposition of a trust fund of $100,000 mentioned in the will.

Under the will of Mr. Harper, he left all of his real estate to his wife for life, and after her death the property was to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided between his grandchildren, Ellen Jane Harper Haight, and William D. Harper. Mrs. Harper died in April. The grandchildren, however, have very largely mortgaged their interest in the real estate of their grandfather, and also what interest they have in a trust fund of $100,000 under his will, to secure the payment of loans made to them.

It is stated that the real estate is not sufficient to meet all the claims which have been made against it, and a large number of complicated questions have arisen as to the disposition of the trust fund and the rights of the claimants to the real estate. Until these are settled the receiver will take charge of the property.

SUIT OVER A DEED OF TRUST.

The Supreme Court Asked to Construe One Made by George Lord Kent.

A peculiar question arises in the suit brought in the Supreme Court by John Duer, as trustee of a trust deed which was made on Jan. 27, 1883, by George Lord Kent, for the benefit of Mr. Kent's mother, Helen A. Kent.

Mr. Duer asks the court to have his accounts settled. He also asks to have the deed of trust construed, and an adjudication on the question as to whom the principal of the trust should be paid.

Mr. Kent was in Paris at the time of the execution of the deed of trust, where his mother also resided, and he was contemplating a long absence from that city. The income of his mother was not sufficient for her proper and comfortable maintenance in the style to which she was accustomed, and he, by the deed of trust, settled upon her for life the income of $10,000, and provided that, upon her death, the principal should revert to him.

Mr. Kent died on May 30, 1886. His mother died on April 19, 1894. After the execution of the deed of trust, it is said, Mr. Kent became indebted to various persons in different amounts, and it is believed that he executed certain instruments to secure these creditors, and may have even assigned his interest in the trust fund to them. The court is therefore asked to determine to whom the trust fund now belongs.

J. P. Mahoney Sued for Divorce.

James P. Mahoney is not only being sued for divorce, but finds himself in jail as well. He was arrested yesterday on an order of arrest granted by Judge Freedman of the Superior Court at the instance of his wife, Belle Mahoney.

Mrs. Mahoney says that her husband has been doing business as a chiropodist at 362 Sixth Avenue under the assumed name of Dr. James P. Thomas.

They were married several years ago, and resided at Bridgeport, Conn., until 1893, when, she says, he abandoned her and came to this city.

He did not contribute toward her support for some time, and after some correspondance between them she received a letter from him in which he said that he would close up his business here and leave for Europe in November next.

The McLoughlin Divorce Suits.

Edmund McLoughlin, a member of the commission firm of M. N. Edwards & Co. of 193 Duane Street, has begun suit for an absolute divorce from his wife, Dorothea. There are several co-respondents, whose names, he says, he cannot obtain.

Mrs. McLoughlin denies her husband's allegations, and has begun a cross suit, naming Mrs. Platt as co-respondent. Mrs. McLoughlin declares that Mrs. Platt is a divorced woman, her husband having obtained a decree against her in 1893, and that after this decree was entered Mrs. Platt accompanied Mrs. McLoughlin to Chicago.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday awarded Mrs. McLoughlin $100 counsel fees and $5 a week alimony.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Ludwig Wustenberg some time ago exchanged with Samuel Cuperman his saloon at 309 West Thirty-eighth Street, valued at $7,000, for seven lots near Barnegat Park, N. J., being informed that the land was worth $7,000. Later he discovered that the lots were worth about $10 each, and he brought suit to recover the saloon. Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, yesterday continued an injunction against Cuperman, and decided to appoint a receiver to collect the debts due the saloon and sell the business, upon the condition that Wustenberg give a bond of $1,500.

—George P. Rogers, who was extradited from Morristown, N. J., for deserting his son, James Milton Rogers, five years old, in the Continental Hotel, this city, three weeks ago, was arraigned before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday. He pleaded guilty to abandonment, and told Recorder Goff he did not think at the time he was violating the law. The Recorder remanded him until to-day for sentence. The maximum penalty is seven years.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Bennett vs. Wright.

Class IV.—2—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company. 3—Riemer vs. Riemer.

Class VII.—4—Standard Wool Cleaning Company vs. Hallman.

Class VIII.—5—People, &c., vs. McManus. 6—Cutler Silk Manufacturing Company vs. American Silk Journal Company. 7—Eisner vs. Curlet. 8—Hudson vs. Von Hafer. 9—Rapaport vs. New-York Mutual Gaslight Company. 10—Eckart vs. Osborn. 11—Rogers vs. Hagan. 12—Roarty vs. McDermott. 13—Matter of Central American Caoutchoue Company. 14—Riverside Bank vs. Valentine. 15—People, &c., vs. Murphy. 16—Sams vs. Keys. 17—Hughes vs. Rapler. 18—Cohen vs. Clayton. 19—Mitchell vs. Pequa Club Association. 20—Alcott vs. Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company. 21—Northwestern Mutual Aid Association vs. Boswald. 22—Matter of C. P. Hawkins's Son's Brewing Company. 23—Hard vs. Tracy-Irwin Company. 24—Butt vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Cases called at 2 P. M. Sirot vs. Sirot. Terry vs. Terry.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Hiram Barney, John Greenough, Sanxay, Henry Goebel, Jr. At 2 P. M.—William Forster, Leon C. Bavoillat.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Munroe for the People.

1—Richard Helbeg. 2—Edward Flynn. 3—Anton Sykora. 4—Patrick Reilly. 5—Samuel Erderick. 6—Charles McGinley. 7—Andrew Langan. 8—Patrick Cummings. 9—Henry Cassidy. 10—Francis Grund. 11—John Shotelly. (two cases.) 12—Frank McCarthy, (two cases.) Charles Gieguch. 14—Peter Caffrey. 15—John Fogarty. 16—Michael Gradin. 17—John J. Walsh. 18—August Rosenhanter. 19—Herman Sultzer. 20—Michael F. Hearn. 22—Bartholomew McDonough. 22—John Carolin. 23—Henry Bucher. 24—Edward Korzendorfer. 25—Martin Hamer. 26—James Brennan. 27—John G. Hutzler. 28—Domenico Lorenz. 29—William J. Gaines. 30—Frederick Fisher. 31—William Dunn. 32—George Fishandler. 33—Patrick Dillon. 34—Alvis Arnstein. 35—Richard Conlon. 36—Patrick O'Brien. 37—John Sweeney. 38—William Gross. 39—Michael McMurray. 40—James Rae. 41—Michael Dugan. 42—Harry Hunting. 43—John McArdle. 44—Cornelius Hoffman. 45—Hart Williams. 46—Patrick Cochlen. 47—John McMurray. 48—Martin Logan. 49—William McLaughlin. 50—George Fisher. 51—John H. Nutter. 52—Foster C. Morrison. 53—Fred Penk. 54—Michael McDonald. 55—Patrick A. Kiernan. 56—Louis Tekulsky. 57—John Conroy. 58—Friedrich Meyer. 59—James Cavan. 60—Vincent Salvini Coccoli. 61—Tony Fauno. 62—Charles Patrick. 63—Domenico Esposito. 64—William Jackson.

Pleadings.—1—August Suchmiller. 2—Thomas Reilly. 3—Terrence O'Brien. 4—Thomas Mehlerth. 5—Samuel Lay. 6—John Muss. 7—Elias Frank. 8—Patrick H. Ryan. Joseph Murphy, and John J. Carey. 9—William J. Gaines. 10—Frederick Fisher. 11—William Dunn. 12—George Fishandler. 13—Patrick Dillon. 14—Alvis Arnstein. 15—Richard Conlon. 16—Patrick O'Brien. 17—John Sweeney. 18—William Gross. 19—Michael McMurray. 20—James Rae. 41—Michael Dugan. 42—Harry Hunting. 43—John McArdle. 44—Cornelius Hoffman. 45—Hart Williams. 46—Patrick Cochlen. 47—John McMurray. 48—Martin Logan. 49—William McLaughlin. 50—George Fisher. 51—John H. Nutter. 52—Foster C. Morrison. 53—Fred Penk. 54—Michael McDonald. 55—Patrick A. Kiernan. 56—Louis Tekulsky. 57—John Conroy. 58—Friedrich Meyer. 59—James Cavan. 60—Vincent Salvini Coccoli. 61—Tony Fauno. 62—Charles Patrick. 63—Domenico Esposito. 64—William Jackson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Svenson for the People.

1—John Eltzel. 2—Adolph Brommond. 3—Andrew Oris. 4—Charles Pielzer. 5—Alfonso J. Steers. 6—Morris Pietman. 7—John Kelly. 8—George W. Appo. 9—Harry Leonard. (two cases.) and William Clark. 10—John F. Murphy. 11—John J. Shea. 12—George A. Wright. 13—William Scott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—American Church Missionary Society vs. Weinman—Archer Price. Slevin vs. Hecker—George P. Smith. Crook vs. Tobias—James J. Nealis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company—Henry Bacon. Mussante vs. Mussante—A. H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—John Harper vs. Chatham National Bank—W. C. Cammann. Theresa C. Graham vs. John Graham—Eugene Durnin.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Harry Held vs. George M. Knight—Bernard J. Duras.

ITALIAN WHO WAS MAGNETIC MURDERED

Found in a Pond with a Weight Attached—Could Appear as the Devil

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22.—The badly decomposed body of a young Italian, supposed to be Giovanni Quinconto, was found this morning in the south end of Leonard's Pond, at the north end of the city. The body was anchored in the water, which was only a few feet deep, by a piece of piping weighing 150 pounds.

The head and face showed marks of violence, the scalp being torn in several places, and the face, about the eyes and forehead, battered and lacerated. Just when the man was killed and thrown into the lake is not known, but it is supposed that the deed was done some time during the night of Aug. 11. That day Quinconto disappeared from his boarding place in Charles Street. Since then it has been whispered about among the Italians of that vicinity that the young man would never be seen again.

Quinconto, or Quavats, according to his countrymen, was possessed of great magnetic power. This power, when used by its possessor, was capable of curing contagious diseases of the body, and he could also appear as the devil, and disturb any one he desired, his fellow-countrymen say. It was this great power that brought about his death, it is believed, and the police theory is that men afraid of him did the deed.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE AGENT OR BROKER WANTED to sell or exchange for city property, modern dwelling house, stable, and grounds; every convenience; private bathrooms, ten sleeping rooms; Stamford, Conn.; price, $15,000; easy terms. Address F. L. W., 15 Wall St., New-York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE below 50th St.; central; will buy or rent. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY

brownstone high stoop 20-foot-front house to let for $1,100; No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; watchman on premises.
ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

Two in West 85th St.

Fine eighteen-foot houses; built by day's work for an estate; four story; will rent at sight; three years' estate leases. POWER, Columbus Av., corner 85th St.; office open Sundays and evenings.

A LARGE, HANDSOME 4-STORY DWELLING To Let.—West 82d St., close to Central Park; hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; two bathrooms; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1 LORING, entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath;

large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath. Apply on premises or

J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE DALHOUSIE, 40 TO 48 WEST 59th St.—Absolutely fire-proof and fronting Central Park; a choice apartment to rent in this well-known family apartment house. Please apply to the Janitor.

THE ST. AUGUSTINE,
264 West 57th St.—Corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; rent, $1,200.
Janitor on premises, or A. F. HOLLY, 51 Liberty St.

THE ST. JAMES,
958 8th Av., near 57th St.
A desirable flat, six rooms; $28.
Janitor on premises.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY.—Houses, $1,000 to $2,000; flats, $15 to $100. STEVENS, Columbus Av., corner 93d St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

ELEGANT APARTMENT TO LET.
MASON, 6 to 12 East 58th St.
Choicest location in city.
Rent, $1,350.
Elevators, steam heat, hall boys.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1, also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

INCREASE IN POSTAL BUSINESS

A Fine Showing Made by the Reports of Postmasters for July.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Post Office Department to-day gave out a statement of the gross receipts of the leading Post Offices of the country for the month of July, and the increase at each over the receipts for the same month in 1894. It shows a continued improvement in the general business conditions of the country. The table follows:

	Receipts.	Increase.
New-York	$352,205	$63,490
Chicago	352,205	65,454
Philadelphia	204,979	21,173
Boston	206,461	29,907
St. Louis	129,493	20,331
Cincinnati	76,158	10,799
Brooklyn	79,823	14,555
San Francisco	66,913	14,932
Baltimore	79,932	7,897
Pittsburg	58,084	8,648
Cleveland	52,105	11,032
Buffalo	54,000	8,334
Detroit	44,827	9,251
Kansas City	42,715	7,082
Rochester	23,735	1,273
Washington	37,265	*238
New-Orleans	33,019	3,271
Milwaukee	38,507	5,512
Minneapolis	42,136	10,196
St. Paul	31,875	8,030
Louisville	33,612	6,125
Providence	25,332	3,839
Albany	18,456	2,789
Indianapolis	27,274	2,893
Newark	25,250	2,791
Hartford	19,147	2,683
Syracuse	18,454	2,399
Richmond	17,096	1,177
Toledo	18,071	3,157
Troy	9,764	783

*Decrease.

Net increase for the month, $348,783.
Washington is the only city showing a decrease.

Fourteen-Foot Flywheel Bursts.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—This morning the big flywheel in the ten-inch mill at the Oliver Iron and Steel Works, South Tenth and Muriel Streets, burst with terrific force. The mill was in full operation at the time, but the employes miraculously escaped serious injury. Pieces of the wheel were hurled in all directions, wrecking the rolls and engine and damaging the building. The wheel was 14 feet in diameter and weighed 6,000 pounds. Pieces of the wheel were found 2,000 feet from the scene and several adjoining buildings were slightly damaged. The sudden change in temperature and the high rate at which the engine was being run is given as the cause of the explosion. The loss has not been estimated.

Overheard at the Zoo.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"What makes the rhinoceros so sulky to-day?" asked the gnu.

"Some one told him his clothes did not fit him," explained the springbok.

"Dear! Dear! And he is angry at that? He is so thin-skinned."

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ELIZA CLARK, plaintiff, against HENRY M. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and ent